THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. | ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1868. | NUMBER 3

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum, ... $10.00
Six months, ... 5.00
One month, ... 1.00
Single paper, ... 10

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

CLUB RATES:

Ten copies ... $ 80.00
Twenty copies ... 150.00
Newsdealers liberally contracted with.
WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, per annum ... 3 00
six months ... 1.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SQUARES.	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 Square	3	6	8	10	16	20	35	60
2 Squares	6	10	14	16	25	35	60	100
3 Squares	8	14	20	25	40	50	75	120
4 Squares	10	18	25	30	50	60	90	135
5 Squares	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Quarter column	14	25	35	40	65	80	120	160
Third of a col	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	260
Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	320
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	260	500

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less ... $2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square ... 5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square ... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Administration ... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship ...
Letters of application for dismission from Administration ... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship ... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land ... 5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors ... 3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square ... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days ... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time ... 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted
apr18—d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted.
nov12—d1y

Drs. Billups & Thomas, DENTISTS,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
OVER Chamberlin & Boynton, in the Rawson Building. june16—d1w

Drs. Ford & Campbell, DENTISTS,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
ALL operations performed in a scientific manner. Gas administered for the PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. june16—d1w

DR. R. D. BADGER
Dentist Office,
Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta ... Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N. B.—Notice Sign R. D. BADGER.
feb29—d6m

DR. J. BORING,
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.
OFFICE—In the back room of E. H. Muse west side Whitehall street, second door south of Alabama street.
Atlanta, Ga., May 30, 1868—dtf

DR. C. H. MONTGOMERY,
(Office corner Marietta and Peachtree Sts.)
KILE BUILDING—Second Floor.
OFFICE HOURS DAY AND NIGHT.
may25—d1m

HILL & BLANCHARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Whitehall ... Street,
Above Jack's Confectionery.
D. P. HILL. M. C. BLANCHARD.
June16 d1m

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's.
may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.
Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
je16-d1y

HARDWARE!
Hardware for the Million!
TOMMEY & STEWART,
WHITEHALL STREET
ATLANTA ... GEORGIA,
OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
A large and complete assortment of Hardware, at
Prices Not to be Undersold
IN THIS PORTION OF GEORGIA.

Iron,	Axes,	Blacksmiths' Tools,
Steel,	Spades,	Carpenters' Tools,
Lead,	Shovels,	Tools for all Trades,
Chains,	Nails,	Farming Implements,
Guns,	Castings,	Locks and Hinges,
Sheet Iron,		Carriage Material,
Mining Utensils,		Hollow Ware, &c., &c.

We are Agents, in Atlanta, for
HOOK'S ANTI-FRICTION METAL,
BUFFALO SCALE WORKS,
The Buck-Eye Mower and Reaper,
The best machine of the kind in the World,
"TRIUMPHANT IN ALL COMPETITION,"
and destined to come into general use at the South.
BROOK'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON SCREW AND REVOLVING PRESS, half of the profits of which goes to assist in educating young men in Emory College.
☞ REMEMBER THE SIGN OF THE
Gold Saw and Game Cock.
With a full stock always on hand and correctness of business principle, which we trust has always characterized us in our business
LONG ESTABLISHED
In Atlanta, we are confident of having continued to us that liberal and generous patronage we have always received.
V. R. TOMMEY. J. S. STEWART, Oxford, Ga.
mar26—dawly*

AMERICAN HOTEL,
ALABAMA STREET,
ATLANTA, ... GEORGIA.
WHITE & WHITLOCK,
PROPRIETORS.
W. D. WILEY, Clerk.
Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.
Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
June16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,
PROPRIETORS.
Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.
Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,
E. R. SASSEEN, B. W. YORK, R. T. JOURDAN. ATLANTA, GA.
J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
June16-dtf

B. F. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.
BROWN'S HOTEL,
(Opposite Depot)
MACON, GA.
THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequalled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.
The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1867, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.
Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage.
je16-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,
SAVANNAH ... GEORGIA.
SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.
THE above HOTEL, of modern construction, with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by
T. S. NICKERSON,
Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.
The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.
Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.
The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.
June16—d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,
Marietta, ----- Georgia.
A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.
Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.
FLETCHER, FREYER & CO. Proprietors.
June16 3m

Journal and Messenger for 1868.
THE present year cannot fail to be full of political events of the gravest moment to the Southern people. It will witness the continuance, and, let us hope, the termination of those atrocious assaults upon free government, upon the Constitution, and rights and liberties of the States and their people now being made for a desperate faction. It will witness the defeat of those who shamelessly declare that they are acting "outside the Constitution;" or mark, in the wreck of the Republic, their unholy triumph over those principles and institutions that the Fathers won by their good swords, and consecrated by their best and bravest blood. That this grand struggle may end in favor of law and order, and in the establishment, upon an enduring basis, in the affections of an intelligent and high-souled people of those muniments of Liberty bequeathed by those who made this government, it is necessary that the PEOPLE, whose priceless heritage is at stake, should wake up to a full consciousness of the inestimable value of that stake, and rise to a level with the courage, and energy, and action required to win it.
In the firm confidence that this honored Journal has done its whole duty by the people in all the eventful years—now more than half a century—since its establishment, and more particularly in the trials and vicissitudes through which we have passed since Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-One, we look for that liberal support which it has always received and appreciated as a tribute to its consistency in principles, its dignity in style, and its steady devotion to truth and justice.
From our country friends we expect a staunch support, for it is in the country that newspaper influence is less peruading, and, therefore, more needed. We hope it is not asking too much of our country subscribers to lend their aid in extending our circulation, in order that we may have a broader field for our efforts in the cause of White redemption and deliverance. We have not one subscriber who cannot, with small exertion send us an additional one, and thus double our powers among the masses who are to decide the great battle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, One Month	$1 00
do Three Months	2 50
do Six Months	5 00
do One Year	10 00
WEEKLY, One Year	3 00

GEORGIA JOURNAL AND MESSENGER is published every Wednesday, Three dollars per annum. Invariably in advance. Every paper will be stopped at the expiration of the time for which it has been paid.
Mr. ROSE, the senior partner in the late firm of Rose & Burr, continues his connection with the paper.
FOR CASH IN ADVANCE, sent at risk of the subscriber we will send:
Weekly Journal and Messenger, One Year and Southern Christian Advocate, One Year ... $5 00
Daily Journal and Messenger, Four Months and Southern Christian Advocate, One Year, for ... $5 00
Daily Journal and Messenger, One Month, Southern Christian Advocate, One Year, and Burke's Boys' and Girls' Weekly, One Year, for ... $5 00
Weekly Journal and Messenger, One Year, Southern Christian Advocate, One Year and Boys' and Girls' Weekly, One Year ... $6 50
Daily Journal and Messenger, Four Months, Southern Christian Advocate, One Year, and Boys' and Girls' Weekly, One Year, for ... $6 50
Daily Journal and Messenger, One Month, and Southern Christian Advocate, One Year, for ... $3 50
J. W. BURKE & CO., Proprietors, Office—No. 60, Second street, Macon, Ga.
June16—dawtf

OLIVER & WADDAIL,
Commission Merchants,
(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)
ATLANTA ... GEORGIA,
HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Howard Kiln Lime.
Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes.
je16-d3m

600 Cases Boots and Shoes.
JUST received from the Manufacturers, six hundred cases BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at lowest market prices.
F. M. EDDLEMAN & CO., No. 4, Decatur Street, (Near Peachtree Street,) Atlanta, Georgia.
June 16—eod3t

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

First District—Chatham, Bryant and Effingham—Bradley, negro.
Second District—Liberty, Tatnall and McIntosh—Campbell, negro.
Third District—Wayne, Pierce and Appling—C. D. Graham, Dem.
Fourth District—Glynn, Camden and Charlton—J. M. Coleman, Rad.
Fifth District—Coffee, Ware and Clinch—A. Corbitt, Ind.
Sixth District—Echols, Lowndes and Berrien—Griffin, Ind.
Seventh District—Brooks, Thomas and Colquitt—M. C. Smith, Ind.
Eighth District—Decatur, Mitchell and Miller—B. F. Bruton, Ind.
Ninth District—Early, Calhoun and Baker—R. T. Nesbitt, Dem.
Tenth District—Dougherty, Lee and Worth—Welch, Rad.
Eleventh District—Clay, Randolph and Terrell—Wootten, Dem.
Twelfth District—Stewart, Webster and Quitman—Moore, Dem.
Thirteenth District—Sumter, Schley and Macon—Jones, Rad.
Fourteenth District—Dooly, Wilcox and Pulaski—Collier, Dem.
Fifteenth District—Montgomery, Telfair and Irwin—McArthur, Dem.
Sixteenth District—Laurens, Emanuel and Johnson—Hicks, Dem.
Seventeenth District—Bullock, Scriven and Burke—M. W. Hungerford, Dem.
Eighteenth District—Richmond, Glasscock and Jefferson—Conley, Rad.
Nineteenth District—Taliaferro, Warren and Green—Adkins, Rad.
Twentieth District—Baldwin, Hancock and Washington, Wallace, negro Rad.
Twenty-first District—Twiggs, Wilkinson and Jones—Griffin, Ind.
Twenty-second District—Bibb, Monroe and Pike—Speer, Rad.
Twenty-third District—Houston, Crawford and Taylor—Anderson, Dem.
Twenty-fourth District—Marion, Muscogee and Chattahoochee—Hinton, Dem.
Twenty-fifth District—Harris, Upson and Talbot—Higby, Rad.
Twenty-sixth District—Spalding, Fayette and Butts—Nunnally, Dem.
Twenty-seventh District—Clark, Walton and Newton—Harris, Rad.
Twenty-eighth District—Jasper, Putnam and Morgan—Jordan, Rad.
Twenty-ninth District—Wilkes, Lincoln and Columbia—Sherman, Rad.
Thirtieth District—Oglethorpe, Madison and Elbert—McWhorter, Rad.
Thirty-first District—Twiggs, Wilkinson and Jones—W. F. Bowers, Rad.
Thirty-second District—White, Lumpkin and Dawson—Landrum, Dem.
Thirty-third District—Hall, Banks and Jackson—Stringer, Rad.
Thirty-fourth District—Gwinnett, DeKalb and Henry—Candler, Dem.
Thirty-fifth District—Clayton, Fulton and Cobb—Winn, Dem.
Thirty-sixth District—Meriwether, Coweta and Campbell—Smith, Rad.
Thirty-seventh District—Troup, Heard and Carroll—Merrill, Rad.
Thirty-eighth District—Haralson, Polk and Paulding—Head, Dem.
Thirty-ninth District—Cherokee, Milton and Forsyth—Holcombe, Dem.
Fortieth District—Union, Towns and Rabun—C. J. Welborn, Dem.
Forty-first District—Fannin, Gilmer and Pickens—J. B. Dickey, Dem.
Forty-second District—Bartow, Floyd and Chattooga—Burns, Dem.
Forty-third District—Murray, Whitfield and Gordon—Fain, Dem.
Forty-fourth District—Walker, Dade and Catoosa—McCutchen, Dem.

HOUSE.

Appling—Reddish, Dem.
Bryan—Houston, Dem.
Bibb—Turner, negro Rad., and Franks and Fitzpatrick, white Rads.
Butts—Harkness, Dem.
Bartow—F. M. Ford and M. J. Crawford, Dems.
Baker—A. W. George, Dem.
Brooks—W. A. Lane, Ind.
Burke—Malcom Claborn, John Warren, negroes; A. A. Madden, Rad.
Baldwin—O'Neil, negro Rad.
Banks—Bell, Rad.
Bullock—Hall, Dem.
Berrien—Paulk, Dem.
Columbia—Moon, negro, Rice, Rad.
Calhoun—Peppe, Dem.
Chattooga—C. C. Cleghorn, Dem.
Clark—Matt. Davis and Alf. Richardson, negro Rads.
Chattahoochee—McDonald, Dem.
Clay—Turnipseed, Dem.
Cobb—Anderson and Gober, Dems.
Chatham—Osgood and Porter, white Radicals; Sims, negro.
Crawford—Vinson, Dem.
Clayton—Cloud, Dem.
Carroll—Long, Dem.
Campbell—Zellars, Rad.
Clinch—Guilford Lastinger, Ind.
Catoosa—Fowler, Dem.
Coweta—Scroggins, Ind., Sewell, Rad.
Colquitt—Watkins, Rad.
Camden—Hillyer, Rad.
Charlton—Smith, Rad.
Coffee—Smith, Dem.
Cherokee—Perkins, Dem.
Decatur—Powell, Hayden, Rads.
Dawson—Perkins, Rad.
Dade—Nesbit, Dem.
DeKalb—W. H. Clarke, Dem.
Dougherty—Phil. Joiner, negro Rad, and A. B. Reed, Rad.
Dooly—H. Williams, Dem.
Echols—R. W. Phillips, Dem.
Early—H. C. Fryer, Dem.
Effingham—Rahn, Dem.
Emanuel—Gillis, Dem.
Elbert—Tate, Dem.
Franklin—Harrison, Dem.
Forsyth—Kellogg, Dem.
Fulton—Sisson, Talliaferro and Gullatt, Dems.
Fayette—John Hale, Dem.
Floyd—Scott and Ballenger, Dems.
Fannin—Hearn, Rad.
Gwinnett—Nash and Parks, Dem.
Gordon—R. A. Donaldson, Dem.
Glasscock—Nunn, Dem.
Greene—McWhorter, Colby, Rads.
Gilmer—Ellis, Rad.
Glynn—Hall, Rad.
Harris—Hudson, Rad., Williams, negro.
Habersham—Erwin, Dem.
Hall—Welchell, Dem.
Hancock—Harrison and Barnes, negroes.
Haralson—Brock, Rad.
Henry—Maxwell, Rad.
Houston—Duncan, Matthews and Felder, Dems.
Heard—Shackelford, Dem.
Harris—Hudson, Dem., and Williams, negro
Hart—Allen, Dem.
Irwin—No election.
Jones—W. M. McCulloch, Dem.
Jefferson—B. Ayer and A. Stone, negro Rads.
Jasper—Allen, negro.
Jackson—Bennett, Rad
Johnson—Meadows, Dem.
Lumpkin—Price, Dem.
Liberty—Golden, negro.
Lincoln—Madison, Rad.
Lee—Lindsey and Page, Inds.
Laurens—Linden, Rad.
Lowndes—O'Neal, Rad.
Morgan—A. J. Williams, Rad., and M. Floyd, negro.
Macon—Lumpkin and Fyal, negro Rads.
Marion—W. M. Butler, Dem.
Monroe—Ballard, Rad., Clower, negro.
Miller—Hopkins, Dem.
Murray—Harris, Dem.
Milton—Hook, Dem.
Madison—Moore, Dem.
Muscogee—Smith, negro Rad., and Maull, white Rad.
Mitchell—Burtz, doubtful.
Montgomery—McArthur, Dem.
McIntosh—Campbell, negro Rad.
Newton—A. H. Zachry and A. Livingston, Dems.
Oglethorpe—Adkins and Cunningham, Rads.
Pike—Smith, Dem.
Polk—L. H. Walthall, Dem.
Pierce—Carpenter, Rad.
Pulaski—Buchan and Salter, Rads.
Putnam—Prudden, Rad.
Pickens—Darnell, Rad.
Paulding—Strickland, Rad.
Quitman—Warren, Dem.
Randolph—Tumlin and Goff, Dems.
Richmond—Tweedy and Bryant, white Rads. and Beaird, negro Rad.
Rabun—M. F. Cannon, Dem.
Sumter—John A. Cobb and G. R. Harper, Dems.
Spalding—Ellis, Dem.
Stewart—Humber, Barnum, Dems.
Scriven—W. D. Hamilton, Ind.
Schley—Rainey, Rad.
Taliaferro—Holden, Dem.
Twiggs—Hughes, Ind.
Terrell—Harper, Dem.
Troup—Cal well and McCormick, Rads.
Talbot—Bethune, white Rad., and Costin, negro Rad.
Taylor—Wilcher, Dem.
Thomas—J. R. Evans, resigned Dr. Carson, Rad.
Telfair—No election.
Tatnall—Surency, Dem.
Towns—Johnson, Rad.
Upson—Drake, Dem.
Union—J. H. Penland, Dem.
Wilcox—Johnson, Dem
Wilkinson—C. H. Hooks, Rad.
Walton—Sorrells, Dem.
Wayne—Rumph, Dem.
Worth—J. W. Rouse, Dem.
Washington—W. G. Brown and R. W. Flournoy, Dems.
Wilkes—Richard Bradford, Dem., and Belcher, negro Rad.
White—Kytle, Dem.
Whitfield—Shumate, Dem.
Walker—Gray, Dem.
Webster—Geo. Rosser, Dem.
Ware—Smith, Dem.

Eclipse Livery and Sale Stable,
BY DYER & HOPE.
WE also have two Wagon Yards, on Broad and Forsyth streets.
Patronage solicited. June 16-d1w

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

J. E. WILLIAMS ... Mayor.
S. B. LOVE ... Clerk of Council.
J. T. GLENN ... City Attorney.
R. M. FARRAR ... City Treasurer.
E. J. ROACH ... City Physician.
JAS. F. COOPER ... City Engineer.
GEO. STEWART ... Street Overseer.
JO. S. SMITH ... City Tax Receiver and Collector.
PAT. FITZGIBBON ... Hall Keeper.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Richard Peters and M. T. Castleberry.
Second Ward—E. E. Rawson and A. W. Mitchell.
Third Ward—W. C. Anderson, and one vacancy.
Fourth Ward—J. E. Gullatt and W. B. Cox.
Fifth Ward—J. A. Hayden and R. W. Holland.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

L. P. THOMAS ... Chief Marshal.
E. C. MURPHY ... Deputy Marshal.
J. L. JOHNSON ... First Lieut. of Police.
T. C. MURPHY ... Second Lieut. of Police.

POLICEMEN.

F. J. Bomar, D. Rogan, J Cook, E. A. Center, F. T. Kicklighter, J. A. Hinton, E. D. Hall, J. L. Crenshaw, G. W. Bowen, A. Jarrard, O. P. Woodliff, Jasper Groves, J. S. Holland, R. O. Haynes, D. Queen, J. A. Lang, Green Holland, H. W. Wooding, H. J. Holtzclaw, J. F. Barnes, T. G. McHan, J. A. Lanier, Jack Smith, J. McGee, J. M. Cook.

CLERK OF 1ST MARKET.—Theophilus Harris.
CLERK OF 2D MARKET.—F. T. Ryan.
SEXTON.—G. A. Pilgrim.
CITY ASSESSORS.—H. C. Holcombe, C. P. Cassin, and B. D. Cheshire.
ASSESSORS OF LAND TAKEN FOR OPENING STREETS.—Levi C. Wells and Frank P. Rice.
KEEPER POWDER MAGAZINE.—W. W Davis.
SUPERINTENDENT ALMSHOUSE.—W. Y. Langford.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Peters, Mitchell, Rawson.
Ordinance—Mitchell, Hayden, Peters.
Streets and Sidewalks—Gullatt, Rawson, Hayden.
Wells, Pumps and Cisterns—Cox, Anderson, Castleberry.
Lamps and Gas—Hayden, Peters.
Relief—Castleberry, Rawson, Gullatt, Hayden.
Market—Hayden, Castleberry, Holland.
Fire Department—Gullat, Cox.
Police—Rawson, Cox, Anderson.
Cemetery—Mitchell, Rawson.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Anderson, Peters.
Tax—Holland, Rawson, Cox.
On Printing—Holland, Castleberry.
Salaries—Cox, Mitchell, Holland.

FULTON COUNTY OFFICIALS.

B. N. WILLIFORD ... Sheriff.
W. L. HUBBARD ... Deputy Sheriff.
DANIEL PITTMAN ... Ordinary.
W. R. VENABLE ... Clerk Superior Court.
C. M. PAYNE ... County Treasurer.
JNO. M. HARWELL ... Tax Collector.
SAMUEL GRUBB ... Tax Receiver.
T. A. KENNEDY ... County Surveyor.
WM. KILE ... Coroner.

JUDGES OF THE INFERIOR COURT.

E. M. Taliaferro, C. C. Green and Wm. Watkins.
J. W. Manning, Clerk.

Atlanta Fire Department.

THOMAS HANEY ... Chief
ELISHA BUICE ... 1st Assistant
JESSE SMITH ... 2d Assistant
B. F. MOORE ... Secretary
JAMES E. GULLATT ... Treasurer

ATLANTA ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

J. H. MECASLIN ... President
T. C. MURPHY ... Foreman
L. ALEXANDER ... Secretary
H. MUHLENBRINK ... Treasurer
JACOB EMMEL ... First Director
GEORGE RAAB ... Second Director
HENRY HANEY ... Third Director
M. L. COLLIER ... Engineer
J. K. WEAVER ... First Assistant Engineer
WM. KROGG ... Second Assistant Engineer
JOEL OSBORN ... Third Assistant Engineer
J. S GERMANY, JERRY LYNCH, ... Axemen
SAMUEL WILSON, Delegate to Fire Department

MECHANIC ENGINE COMPANY NO 2.

J. E GULLATT ... President
J. G. KELLEY ... Vice President
W. D. LUCKIE, Jr. ... Secretary
O. H. JONES ... Treasurer
JOEL KELSEY, Jr. ... First Director
HENRY GULLATT ... Second Director
JAS. M. TOY ... Chief Engineer
W. G. MIDDLETON ... First Assistant Engineer
FRED KROG, Jr. ... Second Assistant Engineer
W. J. MIDDLETON ... Third Assistant Engineer
G. P. CAMPBELL, W. F. WOODS, ... Pipemen
J. M. BUICE, JOSEPH WILEY, ... Axemen
CARL HARMSEN ... Delegate to Fire Department
Dr. E. S. RAY ... Surgeon
WM. KERSHAW, NEWTON WOODS, ... Torch Bearers

TALLULAH ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3.

E. A. CENTER ... President
D. N. JUDSON ... Vice President
W. R. BIGGERS ... Foreman
GEORGE THOMSON ... First Director
J. M. CONNELLY ... Second Director
S. HOLLAND ... Hose Director
DAN LYNCH ... First Assistant Director
R. BOHNEFELD ... Second Assistant Director
J. H. STOKES ... Assistant Hose Director
E. D. L. MOBLEY ... Secretary
G. W. JACK ... Treasurer
BOHNEFELD and THEME ... Axemen
W. N. JUDSON, M. D. ... Surgeon
B. B. CREW ... Delegate to Fire Department

ATLANTA HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1.

R. J. LOWRY ... Foreman
A. McWATER ... Assistant Foreman
J. R. ORMOND ... Secretary
W. H. TULLER ... Treasurer
J. L. QUEEN ... Delegate to Fire Depart

Atlanta Board of Health.

First Ward ... Dr. J. H. BORING
Second Ward ... Capt O. H. JONES
Third Ward ... Col. L. P. GRANT
Fourth Ward ... Dr. CHARLES PINCKNEY
Fifth Ward ... Dr. J. N. SIMMONS, Chairman

Military Directory.

Major General GEORGE G. MEADE, Commanding. Headquarters of the District, Marietta st.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Brevet Brigadier General R. C. DRUM, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. F. BARSTOW, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Aide de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel CAMPBELL D. EMORY, Captain 9th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp. Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE MEADE, Captain 31st U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp. Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.
Brevet Colonel W. W. SANDERS, Captain 6th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General. Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.
Captain CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, 35th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General. Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.
Brevet Brigadier General WM. MCKEE DUNN, Assistant Judge Advocate General, U. S. Army, Judge Advocate. Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.
Brevet Major W. H. SMYTHE, Captain 16th U. S. Infantry, Acting Judge Advocate. Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.
Brevet Brigadier General RUFUS SAXTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster. Marietta street, next door to Headquarters.
First Lieutenant H. J. FARNSWORTH, 34th U. S. Infantry, Depot Quartermaster. Forsyth street, between Marietta and Railroad.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. C. SULLIVAN, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence. Corner Decatur and Ivy streets.
Brevet Brigadier General J. J. MILHAU, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director, cor. Broad and Marietta streets.
Assistant Surgeon J. V. DE HANNE, U. S. Army, Attending Surgeon.
Major E. D. JUDD, Paymaster U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster and Disbursing Officer Civil Fund. Cor. Broad and Marietta street.

SUB-DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

Headquarters at Markam's Building, Empire Block, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
B'vt Brig. Gen. C. C. SIBLEY, U. S. A. Commanding, (Room No. 14.)
1st Lieut. JOHN E. HOSMER, U. S. A. Acting Assistant Adjutant General. (Room No. 1.)
1st Lieut. Edward P. DOHERTY, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Inspector General. (Room No. 1.)
Office of Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Headquarters at Markham's Building, Empire Block, Whitehall street.
B'vt Brig, General C C, SIBLEY, U, S. A., Assistant Commissioner. (Room No. 14.)
Major JOHN R. LEWIS, U. S. A., Assistant Inspector General. (Room No 16.)
B'vt Major H. F. BROWNSON, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Inspector General. (Room No. 16.)
2d Lieut. M. FRANK GALLAGHER, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General. (Room No. 16.)
B'vt Maj. C. T. WATSON, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Quarter Master and Disbursing Officer. (Room No. 5.)

POST OF ATLANTA.

Headquarters McPherson Barracks.
Brevet Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, U. S. A., Commanding.
1st Lieut. WILLIAM QUINTON, U. S. A., Post Adjutant.
2d Lieut. P. H. RAY, U. S. A., Post Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of Post.

Young Ladies Who Prefer
TO KEEP THE LIGHT OF THEIR BEAUTIful countenances as if "under a half bushel," can certainly do so by burning in their parlors the FEEBLE DIM BURNING lights of POOR LAMPS and POORER OILS.
Are you aware of the wonderful difference in Lamp Oils? If not, try the PETRO OIL and you will never use any other. It burns in the Comet, Sun or Lighthouse burners.
GREGG & CO., At E. E. Rawson's, Whitehall street, Atlanta.
june16-d1w

For the Constitution.]

A Prophet Foretelling His Own Infamy.

NUMBER III.

GOV. BROWN AND HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE OF 1860.

The Governor, in order to array the "poor white laborers," as he called them, on the side of his favorite doctrine of secession, made an artful appeal to their prejudices against negro equality. Hear him:

"Among us the poor white laborer is respected as an equal. His family is treated with kindness, consideration and respect. He does not belong to the menial class. The negro is, in no sense of the term, his equal. He feels and knows this. He belongs to the only true aristocracy. The race of *white men*."

"These men know that in the event of the abolition of slavery they would be greater sufferers than the rich, who would be able to protect themselves. They will, therefore, never permit the slaves of the South to be set free among them, come in competition with their labor, associate with them and their children as equals—be allowed to testify in our courts against them—sit on juries with them, *march to the ballot box by their sides*, and participate in the choice of their rulers; claim social equality with them, and ask the hands of their children in marriage. That the ultimate design of the Black Republican party is to bring about this state of things in the Southern States, and that its triumph, if submitted to by us, will at no very distant period, lead to the consummation of these results, is, I think, quite evident to the mind of every cool, dispassionate thinker, who has examined the question in the light of all the surrounding circumstances."

That was the argument addressed by Gov. Brown in 1860, to the "poor white laborer." Where does he stand in 1868? Is he on the side of "the race of *white men?*" or has he abandoned them, and gone into the ranks of the negroes, "and marched to the ballot-box by their side, and participated with them in the choice of rulers?"

What if some one in 1860, after the delivery of that special message, had told the Governor that "at no distant period," he would "march to the ballot-box by the side of negroes, and participate with them in the choice of rulers," would he not have replied, "What—is thy servant a *dog* that he should do this thing?" Well, he has done it, and what he was when he done it I shall not say. In 1860 the Governor felt great solicitude for "the poor white laborer." He could not tolerate the thought that they "would permit the slaves of the South to be set free among them—come in competition with their labor—be allowed to testify in our Courts against them—sit on juries with them, march to the ballot-box by their sides, and participate in the choice of rulers"

Such things would be degrading to the race of white men, and especially "the poor white laborers." And he laid at the door of the Black Republican party the design to bring about this state of things—that was the damning charge brough against it. to render it odious to Southern men. But it has come to pass "at no distant period" "the state of things" depicted by the Governor, has been produced by the Black Republican party, as foretold by him, and so he is in the ranks of that party, working earnestly and zealously for it, and doing it homage.

"Can such things be, and overcome us
Like a Summer cloud,
And not excite no wonder?"

What has produced this change? How much has "the allurement of office" had to do with it? Perhaps we shall see.

But what will become of the "poor white laborer?" Will he not call the Governor to account for abandoning him?

VERITAS.

From the National Intelligencer.]

Double Dealing of General Grant.

The Chronicle pretends to be very earnest in advocating the twenty per cent. increase of pay to th[illegible]erks in the public departments; and [illegible]ught to be, if for no other reason, because at least two-thirds of the number are Radical partisans, appointed to office by Mr. Lincoln. We have urged this augmentation simply as an act of justice, and as conforming to the changed condition of things here. Everybody knows that rents and the price of living have increased more than this difference. Members of Congress, who are only here during parts of the year—averaging about four and a half months—nearly double their pay on this ground, and now receive $5,000 salary for that short period of service, exclusive of mileage, coming and going. The clerks attached to the two Houses of Congress, with larger salaries and perquisites, have been allowed this additional per centage, although they only perform any real duty during the sessions of Congress.

General Grant, after an examination of the subject, came to the conclusion, as everybody else must do, that the twenty per cent. additional would barely allow a fair living to these meritorious officers.—Consequently, he recommended it to the committee, where it would have been adopted, but for the unworthy opposition of Mr. Washburne, who is willing to fill his own pockets for doing nothing, and unwilling that the hard-worked employees of the Government should receive decent compensation. He is allowed to travel abroad at the public expense, and then come home to set up as a pretended economist. Under his manipulation General Grant withdrew the recommendation which he had deliberately made and signed, and the bill passed without that proviso.

The same General Grant has recently addressed another letter to the committee, asking that thirty-three per cent. may be added to the pay of army officers. Upon that proposition we suppose he intends to "stick." unless Mr. Washburne should decide otherwise. Now, army officers have great advantages over persons in the civil service, because their subsistence being purchased in large quantities, is procured at much cheaper rates. They are allowed rations, quarters, mileage, and commutation money, which together make a very material difference in their favor over the clerks in the departments. Yet General Grant is urging this favoritism for army officers, while he withholds a less consideration for others equally deserving, or rather withdraws a recommendation which he once voluntarily made. This is his idea of fairness, and his first construction of the plank of sham "economy" in the Chicago platform. He is willing and ready to ask Congress for aid to his own class, in the same breath denies any assistance to those who toil more severely and constantly. According to his view, the army is entitled to exceptional privileges, and should be regarded as a preferred class, to be endowed with bounties and partiality, not admitted for any other branch of the public service. We disagree with any such aristocratic theory, and with the ideas and practices which it engenders. Gen. Grant himself is the recipient of pay and emoluments inconsistent with the practice or propriety of our republican system. His income from these sources alone is over $22,000 per annum. He received a gift of $100,000 in bonds from New York; a splendid house, entirely furnished, from Philadelphia; and other valuable presents, which make his private fortune very considerable. This sudden change from poverty and obscurity has had an effect upon the beneficiary for it is a subject of common remark and of deserved censure, that his children are habitually attended by soldiers of the United States army, just as they were body servants, or equerries in waiting. At all his evening receptions a detail from the troops stationed in this city was ordered to attend, where they officiated in the double character of police and lacqueys, just as is done in the rotton old monarchies of Europe.

This military regime which Congress has strengthened and encouraged in every possible way, has become rather obtrusive for our notions of free government, and these significant indications foreshadow what would come to pass if Gen. Grant and his surroundings could attain that goal of ambition to which their efforts are now so earnestly directed, but in which they are doomed to the most utter disappointment. The country has paid dearly enough for seven years' rule of Radicalism without extending it through four years more of mean and vulgar military despotism.

From the Savannah Republican.]

The Officers of the Army.

Grant wrote to the House Committee on Military Affairs, recommending a removal of thirty three and one-third per cent. in pay of army officers.

Forney writes to the Philadelphia papers "that the Republicans in Washington had to contend against returned rebels and the officers and men of the regular army stationed here."

In Washington, the other day,
The officers, the papers say,
Went wholly, solely Democratic
The officers of the army.
Grant looked quite sad,
Wade raging mad,
Forney as bad,
And each one had
A twinge infernally rheumatic.

A meeting then and there took place,
This army treason to erase,
So ominously Democratic
In officers of the army.
Wade, "'Tis outrageous,"
Grant, "Raise their wages,"
Forney, "Blood and ages!"
"Why, Grant a sage is!
Yes! raise their wages, that's ecstatic!"
For the officers of the army.

"*But what about the men*," said Wade,
They must be had, and bought, and paid,
To kill this viper Democratic,
As well as officers of the army.
Grant shook his head,
"They can be led
By nose instead;
Machines are dead,
And men well drilled—phlegmatic,"
Not so the officers of the army.

Then Grant without a single word,
Wrote off to raise the pay one-third,
A bait to catch the Democratic
Of the officers of the army.
Grant smoked and thought—
Wade screeched out, "Caught!"
The dead duck bought!
Then rose the lot,
With White House visions quite beatic,
And the officers of the army.

PAUL PRY.

The Rebound.

How "Match Him" Grant's Hebrew Order is Recoiling on the Writer.

The followning important protest against the election of General Grant was addressed to the St. Louis Abend Zeitung, and is signed by a long list of names, embracing all the leading Hebrews of St. Louis:

As the editor of an independent paper you will allow me to make a few remarks in regard to the nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency, not from a party point of view but entirely independent of it.

While we, as Israelites, claim in this benign land of religious liberty equal rights as citizens, we ask for no more than what the Federal Constitution in plain words guarantees, and the several States vouchsafe by special enactment. Indeed the spirit pervading the Declaration of Independence is an irrefutable proof that even at that time, when a good deal of religious intolerance and prejudice were yet remaining, it was believed that no Republic could prosper, or even exist any length of time, if the doctrine of perfect equality of all citizens was not acknowledged by all and provided for by legal enactment.

With this doctrine the Republic will stand or fall, concerning which there can be no difference of opinion, and few there will be, at least in this country, who will be bold enough to call it in question. Few, we say, there will be, as if some might be, whose actions indicate that they are no especial admirers of this doctrine, or that they will accept it any farther than they can conveniently reconcile it with their abstract ideas and theories of the social compact. It would hardly be worth while to say a word in confutation of such anti-Republican sentiments if they are entertained merely by a few queer abstractionists or simpletons; but should they be publicly espoused, or indeed officially proclaimed by men of influence and high positions—such as are leaders of political parties—then it becomes an imperative duty of every good citizen to raise his voice against it. *ne quid republica de trimenti capiat.* To these few preliminary remarks, Mr. Editor, you will allow us to add a few words concerning the present Republican candidate for the Chief Magistracy, General U. S. Grant.

It will be obvious that we are not speaking from a party point of view, because some of us belong to the radical. some to the Conservative and again some to the Democratic party, but we all agree that the doctrine of equal rights for all citizens, and general, perfect and unlimited freedom of conscience should be kept sacred by all, and that, moreover, a man who aspires for the Chief Magistracy of the United States should be far, far above suspicion regarding it. But General Grant, as commander of the thirteenth army corps, by issuing the following order not only ignored or disregarded this cardinal republican doctrine, but indeed pronounced officially his unqualified condemnation upon it. Here is the order in full:

HEADQ'RS 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Department of the Tennessee.
Oxford, Miss., December 17, 1862.

General Order No. 11.

The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order by the post commander.

They will see that this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave; and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given this people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for trade permits.

By order of Maj. Gen. Grant.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.
Official: J. LOWRY, Capt. and A. A. G.

Dr. Wise, of the Israelite, in Cincinnati, very appropriately used the following language in condemning this order:

Worse than General Grant none in the nineteenth century in civilized countries has abused the Jews, officially, in broad day light and most laboriously. [illegible] are any among us who [illegible] kick them about, and [illegible] him who has whipped them [illegible] persons small enough to [illegible] creep about their tormentors [illegible] purposes, we hope the number [illegible] and we know it is too small to be [illegible] in comparison to those who will [illegible] for a man and oppose him who [illegible] the Jews in a manner as General [illegible] did.

Now, Mr. Editor, we do not wish to be understood as calling in question that the Israelites, like many others, transgressed the regulations and orders above referred to, nor that they rendered themselves subject to punishment, nor indeed the propriety of punishing them; but to officially brand with disgrace and infamy a whole nation on account of the transgressions of a few single persons—transgressions that had almost ceased to be considered a sin, because practiced on the lowest scale by both civil and military officers—and to designate the Israelites as a "class," to be arrested unceremoniously wherever found, whether violators of law or not—this will appear to us as if the semi-barbarian middle ages were about to be inaugurated again under the auspices of General Grant.

Shall we, as Israelites, vote for such a man? Will the two thousand three hundred votes from Israelites in this city help make a President with the name of U. S. Grant, who, attaining power by accident, issued an order expelling all Israelites, whether guilty or not, from his department merely because they were Israelites? Hardly can we believe that, in view of this insult, and unprovoked as the outrage stands, there will be one low enough in our midst to think of it. Without being prophets, we hazard the prediction that there will be as few Israelitic votes cast for Gen. Grant next November as he had occasion to make arrests under his infamous order.

Radicals vs. Catholics.

Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge in Albany.—Keynote of the Radical Canvass—Religious Proscription.

From the Albany, N. Y., Argus, June 2d.]

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN OF HATE—AN INCENDIARY THREAT.

The opening of the Radical campaign in this city, in behalf of Grant and Colfax, was an ominous one. A meeting was gotten up which was intended to illustrate the enthusiasm with which the nominations were received, and the signals and watchwords of the assault upon the Democracy.

Everything seemed auspicious to a great meeting. The Radical Senate was in session, engaged in their trial of the Dorn impeachment. The Presbyterian Convention attracted many visitors. The getters up of the meeting turned to this latter body to get their orator, instead of the Senate—having indeed been rebuffed in their application in the latter direction. The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge was solicited to open the campaign. He had presided over the Baltimore Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and his name was relied upon to give character to the new demonstration.

We knew that not a few of the reverend associates were disgusted at his lending himself to a political movement which had ceased to be identified with any great moral question, and which only aimed to preserve power in the hands of a party that had used it for selfish ends.

Dr. Breckinridge not only made a partisan speech at the behest of a political committee—invoking the name of God repeatedly to give it a pious air—but in his zeal he overdid his work. Pointing out how in the future, New England and the South would have little to do in directing the politics of the country, which would be in the hands of the great Middle States reaching to the West, and particularly New York, he said that "New York must be redeemed from the disgrace she had brought upon herself last fall." He alluded to the city of New York as containing 50,000 Roman Catholic voters, whom he denounced as the cause of the radical defeat; and he said the State must be redeemed, even if to do so, New York had to be burned to the ground!

"At the close of his remarks," according to the Evening Journal, "the audience rose to their feet and gave him a hearty round of cheers, followed by another for the ticket;" but the Journal suppresses all mention of the infamous sentiment, and all reference to the deprecatory remarks of Mr. Townsend, of Troy, who followed, and who evidently regarded this incendiary declaration as one in every way utterly unfit to be made!

We have waited to hear if the sentiment should be disclaimed by the author, or repudiated by his party. He seems to have no explanation to make, and they no disclaimer; so we may regard these words as the keynote of the campaign.

A war of sects is to follow a war of sections; and the spirit of hate which has swept over the country, blasting its fields and blighting human lives, is to be invoked to a new career. Not State against State, but family against family, and brother against brother, are to be armed for the encounter, which these blood hounds of Zion are baying on.

We will not speak of this crime against God and society as it deserves. The rash men who propose to enter upon it know not what they design.

There are a hundred thousand Roman Catholic electors in the Union, who have never voted the Democratic ticket! There are hundreds of thousands more who would realize that in a war of religious hatred they would soon be victims! But there is another aspect of the case which this reverend zealot probably has not contemplated.

The persons who would be most apt to defy such an onset would be the Roman Catholic clergy. What they fear is not outward persecution, but indifference within. In the laxity which our free system offers. the flock is apt to wander from the fold. Let the cry of danger come and they can be recalled. Nothing so tends to intensify the sentiment of a sect as a persecution. That "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church" is as true of one religion as of another.

The old fabulist tells of the attempt of the blustering north wind to make the traveler part with his cloak. The harder it blew the closer he gathered it to him. The sun came smiling out with genial rays, and lo! the traveler dropped the garment at once.

These poor Romanists, whom the reverend Kentuckian would get rid of, have been tried in other lands than here, by harshness and bluster, have some of them been tried by fire (as his Reverence suggests for New York) but evidently in vain! Those colleagues of Mr. B. may, perhaps, be right, who indicate their disgust at his partisanship. who shudder at his reckless threats, and who think there is more potency, politically and religiously, in warm sunshine and serene skies than in wind and thunder cloud and fire.

☞ The reply of Tom Jones—wh[illegible] having been told by his physi[illegible] he had been living fifteen years without a constitution, and defiantly answered that he would go it ten years longer on the by-laws—to the solicitations and importunities of a life insurance agent, was characteristic of the man. Being urged beyond his point of good nature one day (of which, by-the-by, he has a good stock,) and warmed by the perverseness of the agent, old Tom, taking his spectacles from off his nose, and wiping them carefully with the tail of his coat, emphatically exclaimed: "I will be d—d if I play any game where I have to die to win."

☞ An elderly man was struck with apoplexy recently, in the Rue Vivienne in Paris. In his pocket was found the c[illegible] of the Marquis of ——. A messenger forthwith dispatched to the Jockey [illegible] to inform his son of the [illegible]

Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE *is located on Alabama street, next door to the "Ladies' Entrance of the Post Office Building, Broad door. The* LOUNGING ROOM *is in the front of the building, where all matters of a business character will be transacted. The* EDITORS' SANCTUM *is in the rear of the same, access being had to it through the Counting Room. Immediately adjoining the Counting Room we have arranged a comfortable* READING ROOM, *where the public will find all the prominent Daily and Weekly journals of the country. To this Reading Room we extend a cordial invitation to all.*

COMMUNICATIONS *giving interesting information from all parts of the country solicited; as well as contributions of a Literary and Political nature, the Editor agreeing to give publicity to only such as in his judgment will be of interest to the patrons of the paper. In no instance will rejected MS. be returned.*

A BULLETIN BOARD *will be found in front of* THE CONSTITUTION *establishment, on which will be posted the latest telegraphic news—political and commercial—and such other matters of interest as may come to hand after the morning paper has gone out. To this Board public attention is directed.*

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION *will be delivered to city subscribers by faithful carriers at sunrise, and it is requested that any irregularity or non-reception of the paper be promptly reported at the Counting Room. Terms of the Daily:* TEN DOLLARS *per annum; Weekly,* THREE DOLLARS *per annum; Daily per month,* ONE DOLLAR; *Single Copies,* THE CENTS, *to be had of newsboys, at the Counting Room, or on the Counters of Phillips & Crew, and the News Stands generally.* THE CONSTITUTION *will also be found every day in the hands of News boys on the several lines of railway.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *will be received as late as nine o'clock, P. M., but in order to secure insertion the following morning they should be handed in by* TWO O'CLOCK *in the afternoon.* LOCAL NOTICES *will be charged* TWENTY FIVE CENTS *per line;* SPECIAL NOTICES *Twenty Cents per line. In the regular Advertising columns* ONE DOLLAR *per square will be charged for the first insertion. For a longer period, or contract, see another column.*

LETTERS *of a financial or business character should be addressed to* "THE CONSTITUTION, *Box* 82, ATLANTA, GA.," *while those of a political nature, or having reference to matters other than business, should be directed to*

C. W. STYLES & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 18, 1868.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

CALLED BY THE

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

WILL MEET

IN ATLANTA,

On Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

The several counties will do well to elect their delegates at an early day.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a Grand Democratic Mass Meeting at Atlanta, on the 23d day of July next. The most distinguished orators from all parts of the Union will be invited, liberal arrangements will be made with the Railroad Companies, and a demonstration will then be made that will speak in thunder tones the determined purpose of Georgia to shake off all Radical domination, and to array herself on the side of Democracy and the Constitution.

Further particulars will be furnished shortly.

J. F. ALEXANDER, Chairman,
Democratic Executive Committee, Fulton Co.

Delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

ROOMS CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GEORGIA,
MACON, GA., June 8, 1868.

In addition to the announcement heretofore made by me, I am authorized, by a letter now before me from J. S. Dorset, Passenger Agent of the Great Southern Mail Route to say that "delegates, and all others desirous of visiting New York during the session of the National Democratic Convention, will be transported for one fare—that is, they will pay full fare to New York and return free. Delegates and others should ask for tickets *via* Lynchburg."

Delegates will also be passed over the Central, Southwestern, Muscogee, and Macon and Western Railroads, to Atlanta at one fare. If other roads consent to the same arrangement, the announcement will be made as soon as they are heard from.

Delegates going over these roads are requested to say to the conductors that they are delegates to the National Democratic Convention, that they may get from them return tickets; and also, on their return, they are requested to have certificates of the presiding officer of the Convention that they were delegates in attendance.

Return tickets to Atlanta must be procured from the agents there.

E. G. CABANISS,
Chairman Central Ex. Committee.

☞ Members of the Press, visiting the city, are requested to leave their names at our office, and "THE CONSTITUTION" will be sent to their rooms during their stay.

☞ We send THE CONSTITUTION to a number of journals whose welcome faces we hope to soon greet in this sanctum. Our brethren are again reminded to give the necessary instructions to their mailing clerks.

☞ On our first page will be found "Veritas, No. III." The writer is handling his subject with gloves off. No. IV will appear to-morrow, and our readers may look out for lightning. Much other interesting matter will be found on both the first and fourth pages, and it is our intention to continue to make them attractive to the reader.

THANKS.—Our cotemporaries of the *Intelligencer* and *New Era* will please consider our acknowledgements tendered for journalistic courtesies, as well as the kind expressions in their respective issues of yesterday morning. To other journals of the State we are also under obligations.

FREE EXCURSION FROM CINCINNATI.—*The Little Miami Invites Southern Delegates to accept a Free Passage and the hospitalities of the Company.*—We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Mr. C. W. S. Brown, General Southern Agent for the Little Miami and Columbus, and Xenia, Dayton and Weston Railroads. Mr. Brown was in the city for the purpose of arranging Excursion tickets for Delegates to the New York Convention *via* Cincinnati.

The Little Miama invites all the Southern Delegates and their Alternates to accept of a free passage, and the hospitalities of the Company from Cincinnati to New York and back.

Arrangements will also be perfected by Mr. Peck, of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, to issue Excursion Tickets, for one fare, from Atlanta to Cincinnati.

To make the trip more attractive it has been arranged for the Excursionists to pass through the beautiful mountain scenery, on the Panhandle route, in day-light.

The Little Miama Company desiring to accommodate the probable number of Delegates who will accept of their invitation, such as wish to avail themselves thereof are requested to communicate the fact immediately to the Proprietor of THE CONSTITUTION, who, together with a number of Delegates, concluding to take this route, will leave Atlanta on the evening of the 28th instant.

To Georgia Delegates.

ATLANTA, June 17th, 1868.

Constitution: Please publish the following telegram just received in reference to quarters, in New York, for the Georgia Delegation:

J. B. GORDON.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1868.

To Gen. John B. Gordon:

I have engaged a parlor at the Chanler House, opposite the New Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street, Doctor Duncan proprietor. Georgia delegates desiring it will be boarded and lodged there.

JAMES GARDNER.

The Stubborn Policy.

Is it wise longer to persist in the Napoleonic theory of hurling our strength against the enemy's center? The skillful commander, schooled in modern warfare, resorts to flank movements in the assault, and results have proven the correctness of the practice.

In politics, as in war, the same theory must obtain; and that man or party, who ignores its teachings and blindly confronts the massive columns of corruption, intrigue and treachery, will recoil in shattered grief and come to ruin.

The Democratic party are now the assailants—the enemy has chosen his ground and arranged his forces. If we fight, we must, of necessity, accept the situation. We cannot bivouac in an entrenched camp directly in front of the marshalled force, and win a victory by imitating a Spanish bull-baiting; nor are we likely to achieve success by simply appealing to the justice of our cause. We have stood upon the dignity of principle and the folly of inaction, till a bold, aggressive enemy has obtained the vantage ground and assumed the defensive. Can we hope to re-establish our lines by the same mode of warfare, that entailed the disaster of their abandonment? It is a maxim that a position is easier held than re-taken after its loss. No sensible man will attempt to re-take a post with resources that were insufficient to hold it.

Assuming that the Radical party are in position, thoroughly organized and on the defensive, shall we move straight forward to the assault, and bequeath to history a political Gettysburg, or shall we turn a flank and win by strategy!

The paramount object of the Democratic party is to whip the fight, and the great principles for which we contend are much safer in abeyance, during the conflict, than they would be in the foremost front of battle.

Negro suffrage at the South, is just as much a *fact* as if every white man at the South had endorsed it, and the negro will, in future elections, vote for either the Radical or the Democratic party. If we do not recognize the principle, the *fact—the thing itself*, is upon us, and he who expects to get rid of it any other way than by the exercise of suffrage, with the negro as a suffragan, must be a lunatic or a revolutionist—the latter is not improbable, since the fatal doctrine is urged that it is better to sink, wagging the fingers and crying "scissors," than to carry the war into Africa and fight the devil with fire. In 1860 and '61 we heard this bold doctrine from many, who, when the winds rose and the waves run high, hugged the shore, and some of them were the first to tremble and quake and hunt shelter where honor forbid their entrance.

Away with the cant about suffrage! It makes no difference whether a man is in favor of or against its universal application, so far as the present contest is concerned, if he denies the right of Congressional interference, and recognizes the rights of the States to regulate it. Two wrongs never made a right; and though Congress has put the blot upon the South, the Democratic party cannot commit itself to the right of Federal interference for its removal.

The only difference between the position occupied by Mr. Chase, and that occupied by Southern Democrats is, that consistency makes it a matter of choice with him, while the force of circumstances, and the facts of the case, leave the latter no other alternative. They are together on the principle that extremes sometimes meet, and the logic of the proposition is as rigid as the truth of gravitation.

We want no platform; the Radicals have constructed one, and it is our business to tear it down. Democracy *vs.* Radicalism is the fight, and we'll consort with an eternal enemy if he's on our side. Personal friendships and personal preferences, as well as prejudices for past differences, must all yield to the exigencies of the occasion. Let us make the fight first—then the platform.

Our personal choice is the Western favorite, and if it should be found that he is the winning man, we shall go for him with all the earnestness and energy we can bring to bear. The South cannot afford to forsake the West—a close alliance should exist between these sections, and to the utmost of our influence it shall be cultivated and strengthened; but success is the immediate business in hand, and the issues are too grave to be trifled with.

SCALAWAGS AND CARPET-BAGGERS TO BE SQUELCHED FOR A PARTY.—If our underground telegraph brings us correct portents, there will be a nightly shaking among the Radical dry bones of Georgia, before the organization of the Government is perfected.

The augury of our Ku-Klux bath it that a straight out radical fight is to be made, the first thing after the adoption of the 14th Article by the Legislature, for the two United States Senators; and that Brown is to go in for the long term, and Blodgett for the short.

This is deemed just, by the dynasty, as a compensation to that noble pair of brothers, for cheating the people and electing Bullock. They are to be elected at all hazards, and their partisan confreres are to be held in the ring by promises of a fair division of the spoils, but the divination unveils the future still further, and augurs a raid into the ranks of respectability for a party.

Holding that the end justifies the means, a bold dash will be made for purchaseable Democrats, and their quondam friends will be cast aside to make room for "judicious appointments." Keenly alive to the humiliating fact that they are without material in their own faction to build a permanent party, or to organize a respectable government, they appreciate the necessity for the *coup d'etat*, and will not hesitate to throw overboard all who stand in the way of available Democrats.

☞ Paris letter-writers say that the Empress of the French had a long interview with Madame de Miramon, widow of General Miramon, who was shot with the Emperor Maximilian, and heard from that lady's lips an account of the sad tragedy which took place just a year ago. The Empress informed the widow, on leaving, that her name had been put down for a pension of $240 per annum. The Austrian Government has also granted Madame de Miramon a pension.

QUERY?—The Democratic party deny that Congress can constitutionally declare that the negroes *shall* not in the States. Holding to this fragment of States Rights, could a Democratic Congress constitutionally declare that negroes *shall not vote?*

For The Constitution.]

A Vital Matter for the Georgia Legislature to Consider.

There seems to be a very wide-spread interest among the Conservative and Democratic portion of our constituency in the Senatorial election soon to be made for Georgia. The proposition now so popular among Radicals and destructives, of electing such men as Blodgett and Parrott to that high trust, revolts the sense and decency of every proper man in Georgia. It is true that shrewd politicians in our midst more than suspect that these names are only the stalking horses of that pink of patriots and Radicals—the hero of Fort Pulaski. But Joseph E. Brown may plot and scream—may promise and betray to the height of his bent—but he is a political outcast now, for good and all, from time to eternity. That huge and brazen swindle of Relief was the "stroke of grace" to his life as a public man in the South. We then count him out. Now, the question asked by thousands in Georgia is, "Will the common sense, the moral sense, or the sense of shame in our people, white or black, patriot or scalawag, bare the thought for one moment of reposing in such hands and keeping, as that of Blodgett and Parrott, the little that is left to poor old Georgia of honor or material interest?" Men in the South must come to their senses, and that very soon. Care as little as they may for the rights and liberty of the people, our form of government or the fantastic tricks of our tyrants that make the very angels weep, the selfish and bad men among us can never forget that they must pay taxes, come what may, and keep an interest in the fee simple to the country, in spite of themselves. This view of the case gives us hope in the coming contest, and if we will offer to the elective body that controls this question a name which stands so strongly based on popular love and confidence, as we have to offer, I firmly believe he will be triumphantly elected. I will, for one, acting for a host of others who think with me, take the responsibility of naming one such man. There stands General John B. Gordon, the christian, patriot, soldier, the true man, whose very instincts which lead him straight on to the old-fashioned honor and honesty are worth all the cleverness and rascally smartness that made the stock in trade of every pot-patriot, from Iscariot to Brown. Let us take him, and see if, with his talismanic name, we cannot magnetize the fainting honor of the huckstering crew who have made merchandise of the State. Will not the General give us the benefit of his name, which is a host in itself? And under his lead let us make one more effort to lift the drowning honor of our poor old Commonwealth from the flood that is about to engulf it.

SOUTHRON.

Communicated.]

Arming for the Conflict.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Ben Hill Conservative Club met at Woodville, DeKalb county, on the night of the 10th inst. Hon. J. C. Ragsdale, President, in the Chair. The Committee on the Constitution made a report through their Chairman, which was unanimously adopted. The following permanent officers were elected by acclamation: President, Hon. John C. Ragsdale; Vice-President, James R. Smith; Recording Secretary, John T. Alford; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Whidby; Treasurer, Paschal Phillips; Sergeant-at-Arms, John S. Fincher. The President and Corresponding Secretary made brief and stirring speeches upon the necessity of united, organized effort to defeat the Black Republican hordes and their vile allies in our midst, in the coming Presidential election.

Major E. Y. Clark, of Atlanta, by invitation, addressed the Club in a forcible and eloquent speech. He urged prompt, earnest, energetic action upon its members, and a bold, determined, unyielding advocacy of the principles of Constitutional Liberty. That such was their determination he could not doubt, as they had selected for the name of their Club the name of a MAN who had endeared himself to every lover of Liberty by his manly defense of its principles. One moment the orator would have his audience convulsed with laughter, as he narrated some pungent anecdote illustrative of the Radicals and scalawags, and the next spell-bound as he imaged forth the advancing column of the Democracy, with the Radical faction driven back before it in November, or brought vividly before their minds the path of duty by apt quotations from the past. He paid a glowing, heart-felt tribute to the patriotism, benevolence and worth of the women of Georgia, and alluded to the fact that while he and his audience were engaged in the work of endeavoring to redeem the "Empire State," the ladies of Atlanta were then engaged in serving up a supper to raise funds for the burial of the Confederate dead, in Virginia. The great theme of the speaker was the necessity for immediate, thorough organization throughout the State, that want of it had caused the recent defeat, and hoped the noble example of the sturdy farmers of DeKalb would be quickly followed by every county, for precious time was being lost.

The address was listened to with marked attention, and elicited the hearty plaudits of the large assemblage who had convened together notwithstanding the inclement character of the evening.

The thanks of the Club were unanimously extended to Major Clark for his beautiful and chaste address.

The Club assembles at Decatur on the first Tuesday in July to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be furnished THE CONSTITUTION, Macon Telegraph and Atlanta *Intelligencer* for publication.

JOHN C. RAGSDALE, President.
JOHN T. ALFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

TO NEW YORK.—Delegates, and others intending to visit New York on the occasion of the National Democratic Convention, will have several routes to choose from. Special tickets for the round trip, via Louisville, will be issued in a few days for $37. By this line, excursionists will have choice of the following routes:

From Louisville, via Indianapolis, Crestline, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, or Allentown; or via Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, or Allentown; or by U. S. Mail Line Steamers from Louisville to Cincinnati, and thence via Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, or Allentown. The General Passenger Agent at this point, J. H. Porter, Esq., will have the above tickets for sale, on the 20th inst., to be good until the 20th July.

☞ Gen. Howell Cobb was in Montgomery on Tuesday last.

For The Constitution.]

Correspondence.

PRESTON, WEBSTER COUNTY, GA.,
June 15th, 1868.

Col. Carey W. Styles, Editor Constitution:

My Dear Sir—I have read the prospectus of THE CONSTITUTION, and heard it pretty generally canvassed. South West Georgia congratulates the Democratic party of the State upon the project, and cheerfully expresses the conviction that the undertaking will result in benefit to the State and the cause of the Democratic party. We regret the loss of so able and energetic a gentleman as yourself, but know our loss will be the gain of the State—more particularly by Atlanta and the——Bah-rd! We wish you success, and will do our part in furthering the objects of your undertaking, provided you'll deal justly by the *Era;* don't handle him harshly, for you know all men can't resist the tempter, when enticing kingdoms are shown them.

"Bring out the big gun," and—*let her rip*, so that her thunder-tones may reverberate over every hill and through every dale, and arouse all to the living importance of the campaign now about opening. All South West Georgia desires is a good man on a good, sound Democratic platform.

Grant's advocates here are few, and they will decrease instead of increase. The last election has learned us a lesson, and we'll profit by it.

Do your duty, and THE CONSTITUTION will be established upon a firm basis.

More anon. F. E. B.

For The Constitution.]

STONY BOTTOM, June 15, 1868.

Mr. Chas. F. Gilman: I have just read your letter to the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, of the 9th of this month, about the new sort of clover, and I believe you are a learned man, as well as W. W. W., who made his appearance just before you.

I am a plain man and incapable of philosophizing, very deeply, but I do want to know where this new grass come from, clover or not clover, and I hope I shall be able to learn something from one or both of you.

I first saw the new grass in Jasper county in June or July, 1864. Our horses and mules were very fond of it; no armies had then been there. I asked a negro (since changed to a colored gentleman and colored voter, a Constitution manufacturer and a law expounder) what sort of grass it was; he said it was clover. I told him he was a fool, it was not clover—recollect he was a negro then.

I saw the same grass at Warrior Stand, in Alabama, in November, 1864, called there clover. Where did it come from? They could not tell; it had been there several years; no armies had been there.

I expect you can tell me more than W. W. W. He, as far as his letter shows, has only read Swedenbourg, and you appear to be a general reader.

I have often observed the same facts he states, about old fields, in the oakwoods, growing up in pine, and *vice versa*, and that tolerably thick. There was no visable agency to spread a full crop of acorns in the one, or of pine mast in the other. How did it rise? Again: I have known a *full crop* of hog weeds follow corn and wheat in a new country, when there were no hog weeds in fifty miles of the place. So of dog fennel and many other kinds of shrubs and weeds and grasses. Birds do not feed on dog fennel. If they did, it could hardly be supposed they would bare the seed so plenteously as to produce a full crop the first year.

Tell me how it comes about?

Still again: How did the first oak, popular, pine, or hickory spring up, when there were no trees of their kind to scatter the seed?

Again: there are some learned men (I cannot just at this time recollect what they are called) who have, by examining rock and many other things discovered that the world is older than Moses knew of, or chose to tell. They say many, many, many centuries since many things, both in the animal and vegetable line existed abundantly that do not exist now, and that we have many things now that did not exist in the early ages. (New creations.) What say you?

I suppose I ought, in fairness, to own that I rather incline to the belief that certain conditions of the soil will produce without being able to give a reasonable account of how the seed got there.

BUCK EYE.

GRANT'S PARTY GROWING DESPERATE. We learn, by telegraph, that to the bill removing the disabilities of sundry Southern renegades, was added the name of Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia.

VERITAS is proving, in these columns, beyond the possibility of refutation, that his ex-Excellency has deceived everybody at the South, wronged everybody and misrepresented everybody. Can it be that he will keep faith with radicalism after his FIFTEEN THOUSAND A YEAR is secure against confiscation? Verily, the Radicals are desperate, or the God's are making them mad.

There are many good men, who still believe that the Governor is playing a *low down game* with the Radicals, and that, intrenched with Congressional pardon, he will use the fortune accumulated in the last war, in vigorous efforts of preparation for the next. Who knows but we shall yet find him the ruler of Egypt and the vendor of grain?

BUYING STOLEN GOODS.—There was a time when it was a crime to buy stolen goods from a certain class of humans; but now the evil comes upon us like an avalanche, and too many are willing to turn a penny at their neighbor's expense.

The Grand Jury of Dougherty call attention to the subject, and, in the Albany News, thus appeal to all good citizens to be on their guard, and break up the practice:

We cannot conclude without expressing the opinion with regret, that stolen produce finds ready sale in the city and country. While we admit that all have the right to sell, and an equal right to buy, yet in view of the fact that there is a large population in our midst who have no property of any kind to sell, we invite all good citizens to be cautious in their dealings, lest they encourage an illicit trade, and thereby destroy the agricultural interests of the country, and promote indolence and crime. The dockets of our courts are burthened with the records of the crime of larceny, nor will the burthen be lightened until we know the title to property to be genuine before purchasing.

☞ A returned Californian found the baby he had left at home a miss of five summers. One day he offended her, and she fretfully exclaimed: "I wish you had never married into the family."

☞ A young daughter of Mr. Daniel Caroker, of Milledgeville, died suddenly the other day, of heat.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

NOON DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—There is increased uncertainty regarding the whisky and tobacco tax.

Butler's Corruption report is looked for anxiously, but tainted parties, among whom are no acquittal Senators, find Butler willing to be slow and careful.

Foreign.

HAVANA, June 17.—The people are demanding the resignation of the Ministry, except Vallarte. The Supreme Court has compelled the resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The press, with few exceptions, clamor for a change of Cabinet. A revolution at the Capitol is expected, unless the Ministry resign. The citizens of Tamaulipas are moving their valuables abroad on account of political uncertainty.

Bismarck has four months leave to recruit his health.

LONDON, June 17.—The Ritualists had a great meeting, opposing the Irish Church disendowment.

The home secretary threatens Train for incendiary speeches.

The Cambridge College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Longfellow.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Washington—Congressional—Items from Various Points.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In the Senate, the Texas Convention resolution, that Congressional reconstruction would fall under Buchanan's appointments, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A memorial was presented from William S. Chipley, of Kentucky, that his son, residing at Columbus, Ga., had been arrested by the military authorities in violation of the Constitution, and carried two hundred miles from his home to Atlanta, where he is now confined, deprived of communication with his friends; that he is falsely charged with being concerned in the murder of George W. Ashburn, who was killed in a negro house of ill-fame. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A motion indefinitely postponing the Senate and House amendments to the bankrupt law was passed.

Burlingame and the Chinese visited the Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate a telegraphic dispatch from the Constitutional Convention of Texas, dated Austin, June 16th, containing resolutions passed at that date, asking permission of Congress for the Convention to organize a military force in conjunction with the Military Commander to subdue crime and lawlessness, which they allege is now so frequent in that State; and further setting forth that, if Congress does not grant this power, the loyal people of Texas will be compelled to take the law in their own hands in self-defense. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Finance Committee resumed the section forbiding Banks to pay interest on deposits due other Banks; erased the proposition withdrawing twenty millions from Districts which have a surplus, and awarding it to Districts comparatively deficient in National Banking capital. Adopted. The additional capital goes to Districts which now have less than five dollars per inhabitant. The bill passed by a vote of 20 to 14.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill removing political disabilities.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House.—The Election Committee reported in favor of seating McKee, from the 9th Kentucky District.

Ordered to be printed.

The bill promoting American commerce was taken up. The main feature is the drawback for tariff on material used in ship building.

An amendment allowing five foreign bottoms, owned exclusively by citizens, to be used in conveying Western produce from New Orleans to New York was rejected, when the whole matter was tabled by almost a solid Western vote.

Amendments to the Political Relief bill non-concurred in.

A Conference is demanded.

The House then adjourned.

From Florida.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A dispatch from Tallahassee states that A. S. Welch, of Michigan, was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending March 1, 1869. On the last ballot for the term ending 1873, T. W. Osborn, Radical, of New York, received 31; O. B. Hunt, native, known as Southern loyalist, 21; Gov. Marvin, Dem., 16. The Florida delegation here are relieved of their apprehension of a negro being returned to the Senate from Florida. They seem happy.

Washington Mayoralty.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mr. Bowen has been confirmed Mayor by the Circuit Court.

Mexican Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—The Brownsville Ranchero of the 13th has a document dated Zeizayuce, 24th ult., to the effect that General Betanzeas, at Leonuguilde, with four hundred followers, proclaimed that the Constitution of 1856 shall remain inviolate, and General Porfieros Dial President of the Republic.

Yellow fever of a dangerous type is epidemic in Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Congress is still in session.

The Minister of War has ordered the authorities of Vera Cruz to dismantle the land fortifications, store the artillery, and rent the houses now used as forts.

Aureliana Rivera made an attempt to take the town of Flanguistingo. He was repulsed by the citizens.

Rivera has stationed armed bodies of mariners at places on the road to Camavaca, collecting one dollar a load on provisions for the capital.

Tranquility now reigns in all the towns of Nereva and Leon.

☞ How greatness is thrust upon some men is illustrated by the following extract from a letter written by Gen. Grant in 1863. It was addressed to some one who told him that he could easily be President:

That is the last thing in the world I desire. I would regard such a consumation as being highly unfortunate for myself, if not for the country. I certainly shall never shape a sentiment, or the expression of a thought, with a view of being a candidate for office. I scarcely know the inducement that could be held out to me to accept office, and unhesitatingly say that I infinitely prefer my present position to that of any civil office within the gift of the people.

☞ "Unfortunate for the country!" Ulysses, your head was level.

Financial and Commercial.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, June 18, 1868.

In the absence of any speculative demand for produce or provisions, we are left with very little to make our report of the market interesting.

No one appears anxious to operate, and one large lot of bacon has been offered to-day at considerably under market quotations without finding a purchaser.

The corn trade is at a stand still. Transactions are confined to the filling of small orders, at quotations.

No new wheat has yet been offered in our market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	$ 18½@	19
Clear Ribbed Sides	@	18½
Plain Hams	18½@	18
Canvassed Hams	20 @	21
Shoulders	@	15
LARD—		
In Barrels	19 @	21
In Kegs and Cans	@	21
BEESWAX—		
Common	34 @	38
Choice Yellow	38 @	40
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.75 @	5.50
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel	@	1.10
FLOUR—		
Superfine, sacks of 98lbs	@	6.00
Extra Family	@	6 50
Family	7.00 @	7.50
Fancy	@	8.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel	1.10 @	1.10
Mixed or Yellow	1.08 @	1.10
Barley	@	
Rye	1 60 @	1.70
Oats	1.00 @	1.10
Wheat, White	2.40 @	2 60
Red	2.00 @	2.30
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs	@	1.50
Timothy	1.40 @	1.50
SALT—		
Virginia	@	2.75
Liverpool	@	3.00
IRON—		
City Mills Bar	@	5½
Pittsburg bar	@	6
Sheet Iron	10 @	12
Nail Rod	10 @	14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50 @	8 50
NAILS—		
4s to 6os	@	6.75
8s common	@	7.75
8s fine	@	10 00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½@	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19 @	95
2 Bushel Gunnie	@	
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00 @	2 10
Osnaburgs	18 @	21
4 4 Sheetings	@	17
⅞ Shirtings	@	14
¾ Shirtings	@	12
Drills	@	17½
Stripes	@	20
LEATHER—		
White oak sole, per lb	@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26 @	30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00	@75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36 00	@40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@45.00
Harness leather per lb	40 @	50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55 @	60
New Orleans	85 @	95
Syrup per gallon	90 @	1.20
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	@	19½
Clarified per lb	17 @	18½
New Orleans	14 @	17
Demerara	16½@	17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	45 @	50
Adamantine	30 @	31
Tallow	@	15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs	@	8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25 @	6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon	@	
Carolina	13½@	14
SOAP—		
Bar	8 @	13
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel	@26.00	
No. 2 per barrel	@20 00	
No. 3 per barrel	@17 00	
No. 1 in half barrels	@13.00	
No. 2 in half barrels	@11.00	
No. 3 in half barrels	@ 9.50	
No. 1 in kitts	@ 4.00	
No. 2 in kitts	@ 3 50	
No. 3 in kitts	@ 3.25	
STARCH—		
Per lb	10 @	12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano	@90.00	
Reid's Phosphate	@50 00	
Patapsco Guano	@75 00	
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel	@ 2 50	
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel	@ 3.00	
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	40 @	50
Medium	60 @	70
Good medium	75 @	80
Fine	85 @	1 00
Choice	1.10 @	1.50

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 39 cents; selling at 41 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 31 cents; selling at 35 cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1 25 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1 20@1 25 per pennyweight.

UNCURRENT MONEYS AND SECURITIES.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R & B. Co.	n98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a.
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a.	Farmers & Mechan	9a.
Marine Bank Ga.	98a.	Bank of Commerce	4a.
Bank Middle Ga.	90a.	Bank of Columbus	9a.
Bank of Athens	n50	Manufact. Macon	15a.
Bank of Fulton	n40	Union Bank	5a.
Bank of Savannah	n50	Mechanics	1a.
Bank of Augusta	n65	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	n36	Augusta Sav. B'nk	16a.
Bank State Ga.	a18	Northwestern B'k.	1a
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca	a8.	B'k State S. C. old	a15
Union Bank	a90	Bk State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R.R., old	a38
Bank Charleston	a24	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters' & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a34	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 7	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	7a5

STOCKS, BONDS, &C.

Stocks of Georgia New 7 per cent Bonds	95
State of Georgia Old 7 per cent. Bonds	85
State of Georgia Old 6 per cent. Bonds	a80
Georgia Coupons, Old	90
Georgia Railroad Bonds	105
Central Railroad Bonds	105

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton opened active and a half to one cent better; sales 2,500 at 28¾a30. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat irregular but closed better and in demand; New Amber Georgia 2 80. Corn closed dull and declining. Pork 28 37½a28 62½. Lard quiet. Gold 140⅝. Sterling easir at 10. Governments steady. Tennessee sixes 75; Virginia sixes 58¾; North Carolina sixes 73

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Cotton steady at 30.—Flour dull and lower, except for well known brands. Wheat dull; Maryland red 2 65a2 80.—Corn dull; white 1 10a1 11; yellow 1 06a1 10. Oats dull at 90a95. Rye dull at 70. Mess pork dull and unchanged. Bacon firm.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings at 27¾; sales 1,350 bales. Receipts 17 bales. Sterling 53a55. New York sight ¼ premium. Gold 140¾. Sugar and Molasses dull. Flour dull; superfine 8 25a8 37½; choice 12 50a14 50. Corn 95a1 05. Oats quiet at 77. Hay 18a10. Pork quiet and firm at 29.50. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17¾; ribbed 19¾. Lard quiet; tierce 18¾; keg 20.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Flour dull and holders not anxious to sell. Corn better; shelled 95a96. Provisions dull. Pork 27 75a28 00; shoulders 13a13¾; clear sides 17. Lard 17¾.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—Flour declining; Superfine 7.50a7.75. Corn 90. Pork 28.00. Shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17¼a17¾. Whisky dull and nominal.

AUGUSTA, June 17.—Cotton market dull but stiff. middlings 28.

CHARLESTON, June 17.—Cotton in better enquiry; sales 113 bales; middlings 27¼a28; receipts 89; exports coastwise 113.

SAVANNAH, June 17.—Cotton firm and advancing; sales 30; middlings held at 28¼a29; receipts 20.

LIVERPOOL, June 17, Evening.—Cotton sales 15,000; Uplands 10¾a11; Orleans 11¾a11¾.—Breadstuffs firmer.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the Independent.]

In regard to the trade of the past week, we have no points of special importance to notice. Prices have undergone no changes of moment, and the prospects of the cotton crop, with the price of the raw material in Liverpool, do not warrant speculative movements either for a rise or a fall. The safest course, from present appearances, is to buy from hand to mouth; which, after all, is the true rule for merchants.

Domestics of all kinds are quiet. Though many mills have suspended operations temporarily, for repairs or other purposes, there is something of and increased stock in the hands of manufacturers' agents, which is not likely, however, to prove excessive.

In brown sheetings and shirtings there is but little doing. Prices remain firm, and manufacturers show no anxiety to force sales. The hot season naturally causes languidness and an indisposition on either side to force business. The stock of heavy weights is something larger than it was but prices have not declined in consequence. The market for bleached goods is in very much the same condition as that for brown sheetings. The better qualities of leading styles are in fair demand, and prices are firmly maintained. Medium and low grades are less firmly held, and in some cases a decline of prices to the extent of a cent a yard has been submitted to.

Drills are in good supply, but in limited demand. The leading makes—such as Pepperell, Lonsdale, Appleton and Massachusetts—sell at seven cents. Canton flannels are not yet in demand for the fall trade, but appearances lead to the conclusion that there will be an advance in them before long. Stripes and ticks of the better qualities are in moderate demand as quoted prices. There is little call for the light weights. In printing cloths there is very little doing, and nothing for speculation. Prices have been in a very unsettled condition; but there is a slight improvement in the tone of the market, and rates are a little better.

Prints are very quiet. Holders of the leading styles are very willing to close out their stocks at a concession, in order to prepare for the fall trade, which have not yet made their appearance. They have a yielding tendency. Ginghams are in good styles and of the best quality are in

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 18, 1868.

THE CITY.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: GEN. W. S. WALKER, COL. W. W. BOYD, COL JOHN L. BRIDGES, MR. DAVID A. WALKER, MR. JOHN T. HALL.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—We have promised that THE DAILY CONSTITUTION shall be delivered to you at sunrise. Some complaints having been made of non-reception of the paper, it is earnestly requested that any irregularities connected with its delivery, be at once reported at the Counting Room. This is asked in order that the remedy may be promptly applied.

HENRY COMBS, colored barber, was yesterday fined $5 and costs, by his Honor, the Mayor, for offending the public decency.

RADICAL PROSCRIPTION.—A number of hands who have been for some time working on the Barracks, were to-day discharged, by order of Gen. Saxton, because they had fought under Confederate colors.

IT seems that ex-Gov. Brown does not deny being retained as counsel for the prosecution in the case of the United States Army vs. the Columbus prisoners; or that he has received a fee to help hang 'em.

IF "Squibob" will mend the two concluding lines of his poem we shall be glad to publish it. Their measure is at fault; nor do the words "dreamland" and "angel hand" jingle harmoniously.

THE Proprietor of THE CONSTITUTION asks "ye Local" if something cannot be done to lower the temperature? We have tried our "level best" to accommodate him, but it is still hot w(h)eather or no.

GEN. W. S. WALKER left here yesterday with the purpose of making a tour through the State in the interest of the Atlas Life Insurance Company, of which he is General Agent. He will lecture upon the subject of Life Insurance in most of the important towns along the lines of Railroad. This is a new feature in the history of Life Insurance in Georgia—one which will, no doubt, awake a lively interest in the subject, and impart some vigor to a business which of late seems "on the wane."

Gen. Walker is a fine scholar, accomplished gentleman and distinguished soldier. We bespeak for him a cordial welcome wherever he may go.

The General is also an authorized Agent to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for THE CONSTITUTION.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—This order is spreading very rapidly, though it is only since the surrender that it has become generally known at the South. Its object is a highly philanthropic one, namely: to help a man to keep sober, which, in many instances, simple as it may seem, is a very difficult feat for the *helpee* to accomplish. To overcome our fellow-man is often an easy task, but to conquer the habit of drunkenness, requires an order of tactics far higher, infinitely more subtle than are used in the strategies of war. Here the enemy is ever near, ever seductive, ever treacherous; the struggle fierce and incessant.

It has been said that the "greatest study of mankind is man;" but to know, to appreciate, to conquer and govern ourself is the grandest triumph of philosophy, the perfection of moral ethics, the sublime accomplishment of the work of Christianity. In this order may be found many an old toper who now combats, and combats successfully, the temptations of the battle, struggling to illustrate, in his own person, the soundness of the Templars' principles, the moral force of the Templar's obligation, and to make himself a living monument to their wisdom.

Temperance is a cause which addresses itself to every class of our people; to the old as well as the young, the strong as well as the weak, the rich as well as the poor, the high as well as the lowly. It is the finger-board stationed at the great cross-roads of life to invite the traveler, be he lawyer, mechanic, preacher, ploughman, doctor, peasant or king, into the happy valley of success. It is the promoter of a refined sociality, the strength of an enlightened civilization, the twin-sister of a pure morality, the doctrine of the Bible, and the handmaid of religion.

Apart from the untold benefits accruing to himself in a moral, intellectual and pecuniary sense, the temperate man will often experience the satisfaction of knowing that to his *example* is due the rescue of a fellow-being from one of the most deadly vices that afflict the human family. It hath a power far greater than the thunders of an orator, the sword of a general, or even the sublime eloquence of the pulpit—a power that is fearful for good or evil. If prostituted, it will canker and rust; but if its purity is maintained and properly directed, it will shine before men as a burnished steel. Like the Star of Bethlehem unto the "wise men of the East," its sheen will be as a beacon light to guide many a pilgrim into the port of safety.

The Templars have two Lodges in Atlanta, whose combined memberrhip is about three hundred. We wish the Order a hearty "God speed."

COLUMBUS MOVING TO ATLANTA.—The following item is clipped from the Sun of yesterday:

Yesterday about noon ex-Deputy Marshal Wood, and ex-Policemen Cash, Kirke, Roper, Wiggins and Messrs. I. and J. Marx, of the establishment of S. Pump & Co., were arrested by military order, placed under confinement in the Superior Court room in the Court House, and are this morning to be sent to Atlanta. This will make over twenty citizens, including about six colored persons, who have been forwarded to that place. From the fact that Major Smyth and two sons of Ashburn are in Columbus, the supposition is the young men have been arrested on worthless testimony, or perhaps none whatever, on the charge of complicity with the Ashburn murder. Nothing could be learned regarding charges.

The chief "noser" in this arresting business is the notorious negro hag, Hannah Flournoy.

The above prisoners arrived in Atlanta this evening, under guard, and were forwarded to the Barracks.

☞ Maj. F. J. Moses has already sent ripe peaches from his orchards to New York. His place is four miles from Columbus, Ga.

☞ Gen. Forrest is one of the delegates at large from Tennessee to the National Democratic Convention.

Our Advertisers.

The Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Athens, Ga., represented in Atlanta by W. P. Patillo, has, during the last three years, added 50 per cent. to its assets, and has paid over $40,000 of its dividend scrip. It is now calling in for payment other and later issues of its scrip, as will be seen by the advertisement in the Special column, to which we invite attention.

Change of schedule on the Georgia Railroad took effect at 5 o'clock this morning.

Important to contractors—see notice of Council committee.

P. W. J. Echols has Emery Railway Powers, etc., for sale at his warehouse on Whitehall street.

Pound property to be sold at 3½ o'clock this afternoon by Col. Adair. Turn out, everybody.

Rev. Dr. W. P. Harrison will deliver his lectures on Woman, Love, Courtship and Marriage, next week, at Davis' Hall. We rather like the Rev. gentleman's schedule.

A Suggestion to be Considered.

The following resolution was edopted at the Democratic State Convention in Alabama:

Resolved, That not representing any recognized vote in the Electoral College, it is the deliberate sense of this Convention, with the present lights before it, that our delegates to that Convention should not vote in the choice of candidates; but having full confidence in their prudence, patriotism and judgment, this Convention leaves them untrammeled by instructions.

We endorse the views of the Nashville Union and Dispatch on this subject. That paper says:

The spirit of this resolution is commendable, and the instruction to refrain from voting in the choice of candidates is worthy of consideration. It is a question whether it is not the proper course for the delegates from every Southern State, with the exception of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, to withhold their votes until a nomination has been made, and then merely cast them for ratification. The burden of the efforts of the Radicals will be to convince the Northern people, that the election of a Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, looks to the reinstation of "Rebels" in power. Every fact will be seized with avidity to enforce this idea, and if the Southern delegations should, in the balloting, turn the scale, and decide the contest for the nomination, a thousand tongues would at once assail the candidate as the nominee of the South, and seek to arouse the prejudice of the Northern masses.

The true policy to be pursued in this respect, can best be determined by consultation in the Convention, but we are inclined to think that the first duty of delegates from the South is to guard their presence and participation in the New York Convention from being used as a club to beat down the faithful Democracy of the North.

☞ Four soldiers of the garrison at Union Springs, Ala., went to the house of Jos. L. Moultrie, three miles from town, and knocking at the door, stated they had come to arrest him. Mr. M., being in bed at the time, dressed himself, and expressed himself ready to comply with their wishes. The soldiers took him a short distance off, demanded the keys of his drawers, obtained them, and while two of them held the man in custody, the others robbed the premises, obtaining $500 in money and other valuables.

CROPS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.—A planter in this county writes to his factor at Savannah as follows:

The crops in this section are greatly in need of rain, and from present indications I fear it will be sometime before we get it. As a general thing they are in good order, but unusually small. I hear of a field of 150 acres cut down by the worms. In the same section I learn one field of cotton has been entirely ruined, and has been planted in corn. The prospects for an average yield are not encouraging.

THE MUSCOGEE RAILROAD.—The Macon Telegraph reports that negotiations are going on between the Central and the above road looking to a leasing of the former by the latter. It says that parties who hold the Muscogee stock refuse to sell for less than par, and a few demand the full value of the Central Railroad stock for it.

TRANSITORY!—It is said that the Hon. A. H. Stephens thinks that the new Constitution of Georgia won't stand. He says that it is "another case of Foster's beef, and he and his boy had made a muss dressing it. 'Dod drat it,' said the boy, 'let's get another.'"

☞ A London humorous pictorial gives an illustration of the old war-god Mars, his enormous sword hung upon a peg above his head, stretched out fast asleep upon a pile of very full money-bags. The reflection is: "He sleeps, and that is well; but his mattresses must be very costly."

☞ It is a remarkable coincidence that just about the time the carpet baggers, who nominated Grant at Chicago, were returning home on the trains, the express companies' safes all over the country were robbed!

CROPS IN HOUSTON.—A friend writing to the Macon Telegraph from Fort Valley, says: "We are now beginning to need rain. Crops of corn and cotton look well. Freedmen are generally doing their duty as well as could be expected."

☞ The Central Georgian, published at Sandersville, reports the sale of a bale of cotton, to be delivered in New York in December next, at 27½ cents per pound.

☞ The "strike" on the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad has failed, the roads beng still in operation.

☞ A man named Patrick Higgins, in Savannah, while infuriated by the combined effects of whisky and jealousy, attempted the life of his wife, and then attempted to commit suicide, the other day.

SOUTHWESTERN GEORGIA.—In a talk with a very intelligent planter of Southwestern Georgia, we learn that with exceptions of some localities which have been favored with timely showers, the suffering from drought is great. Four weeks have passed without rain, and a few more days will be fatal to the early corn crop.—The cotton, too, is at a stand-still in respect to growth from the same reason; but the plant is healthy, though small, and the whole crop in fine order—clear of weeds and in good condition for a start when the rain comes.

We think from his report that the relations of laborer and employer are fast becoming better understood and more harmonious. The planters are wisely studying the habitudes and dispositions of the laborer and conforming to them as far as possible; and, on the other hand, the negroes seem to appreciate this disposition and manifest an improving desire to comply with their engagements.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Wind and Sea.

The Sea is a jovial comrade,
He laughs wherever he goes;
His merriment shines in the dimpling lines
That wrinkle his hale repose;
He lays himself down at the feet of the sun,
And shakes all over with glee,
And the broad-backed billows fall faint on the shore,
In the mirth of the mighty sea!

But the wind is sad and reckless,
And cursed with an inward pain;
You may hark as you will, by valley and hill,
But you hear him still complain.
He wails on the barren mountain,
And shrieks on the wintry sea;
He sobs in the cedar, and mourns in the pine,
And shudders all over the aspen tree.

Welcome are both their voices,
And I know not which is best—
The laughter that slips from the ocean's lips,
Or the comfortless wind's unrest.
There's pangs in all rejoicing,
A joy in the heart of pain,
And the wind that saddens, the sea that gladdens,
Are singing the self-same strain.

THE SOUTH AND THE WEST.—The Mobile Tribune says:

"Presently the vast empire of the West, and all the vast empire which is growing on the Pacific, will speak to us in words of comfort, and we and they will go on to control this country, and New England will have no voice in it, except whining. Any man in a reasonable degree of health will live long enough to find out this fact."

☞ Pretty girl to Charles—"Charley, how far is it round the world? Isn't it twenty-four thousand"— Charles—(who adores pretty girls, and puts both arms around her)—"That's all a mistake, my love; it is only about twenty-four inches." She was all the world to him. "Dear Charley."

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar18—d1y

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ATLANTA, JUNE 17.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

J T Norris, Dalton, Ga; Geo W Burr, Ga; D B Ladd, Alley Mines; Danforth Brown, Covington, Ky; Miss E M Norris, Dalton, Ga; R T McCay, wife and family, Ala; John F Hamilton and two ladies, Savannah; Mrs Beaty, Florida; J M Winsted, N C; H S Johnson, Griffin, Ga; S Phelps and lady, Augusta, Ga; W B McKeddie, Athens, Tenn; A B Culberson, Atlanta, Ga; Geo F Quillian, Acworth, Ga; Jno T Bowman, Acworth, Ga; Francis L Cook, New Orleans; G W Orr, E T & Ga R R; P H Rushton, E T & Ga R R; Geo M Knox, Ohio; G B Harris, Newnanville, Fla; J B Edwards, Lexington, Ky; J F Carmichael, Butts county; M Myers, Ala.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CARD.—ATLANTA, JUNE 17th, 1868.—The Constitution recently adopted by a majority of the voters of the State of Georgia has been accepted by the Congress of the United States, upon certain conditions, and with certain amendments; which Constitution makes some very material changes in the Law of this State, upon the subject of Juries and Jury trials. Should those conditions be complied with, and the amendment ratified by the Legislature, which will be convened in a short time, a question may then arise as to the time when said Constitution took effect, or went into operation. Should the Courts hold that it went into operation upon the passage of the bill by Congress, then it may be questioned whether any jury trials had, after that time, by Jurors drawn and empanneled before the adoption of the Constitution, will be legal. Therefore, on account of the uncertainty that must necessarily attend Judicial investigations in the Courts, growing out of the new order of things, and for the additional reason that the Bar of Atlanta, with but one or two exceptions, having asked that the April adjourned term of the Superior Court for Fulton county, ordered to be held on the second Monday in July next, be adjourned until the Court in course, notice is hereby given that I shall, on Monday, the 22d instant, pass an order adjourning said Court until the regular term in October next.

JOHN COLLIER, Judge
June 18—d10t Superior Court, Coweta Circuit.

☞ ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M. 6 A. M.
Charleston	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

☞ R. M. ROSE & CO.,
Sole Agents for J. H. Taylor's
POPLAR LOG WHISKY,
Made in Lynchburg, Tenn.
June 17—d5t

☞ JNO. C. WHITNER, INSURANCE AGENT, BANK BLOCK, ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.—Representing the most liberal and substantial Insurance Companies, North and South, is prepared to take Fire, Inland, Life and Accident risks.

Losses promptly adjusted and settled. Refers to the following, to whom losses have been paid, as to reliability of companies and promptness of settlement:

Hon. J. E. Williams, Mayor; Col. Jas. M. Bell, Col. W. R. Phillips, F. N. Chisolm, McNaught, Ormond & Co., Wyly & Carroll, W. H. Brotherton, F. D. Thurmond, Tidwell & Holiday, J. S. Yarbrough, Paige, Fleischel & Co., Philip Schramm, Col. S. Weil, Jas. C. Davis, Paul Jones, Jr., R. M. Wall, Hon. B. H. Bigham, LaGrange, Ga. june16-d4t

☞ THE GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of Columbus, Ga., Cash capital and assets January 1, 1868, $416,280 17; Cash dividend on stock, ten per cent; Scrip dividend for nine (9) months to policy holders, twenty-five per cent.

ISSUES PARTICIPATING POLICES.
JOHN C. WHITNER, Agent,
Bank Block, Alabama street,
june 16-d1w Atlanta, Ga.

☞ SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Athens, Ga., incorporated in 1847. Assets May 1st, 1868, $335,280 98. Dividend of past year 20 per cent. Dividend scrip No. 1 to 5 inclusive paid in CASH. Dividend Scrip No. 1 to 8 inclusive taken for insurance—all at par, except No. 7, which was issued in June, 1864, and will be taken at 25 per centum of its nominal value.

Dwellings made a specialty.
W. P. PATTILLO, Agent.
Office in first room up stairs in Railroad Block
June 16—d&wth&sulm

Georgia State Lottery.
PRIZES SOLD
EVERY DAY
AT THE OFFICE OF
J. N. WILLIAMS,
Whitehall street,
june16-d1w Opposite John Ryan's Store.

A LARGE LOT OF
MEN'S AND LADIES'
SERGE GAITERS,
MORE than we need for any jobbing trade, will be retailed very low.
F. M. EDDLEMAN & CO.
No. 4, Decatur street,
June 16-d3eod Next door to Moore & Marsh.

ATLAS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE WESTERN BOATMAN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
St. Louis, October 21th, 1867.

CHARLES MANTZ, Esq., President Atlas Mutual Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the "Western Boatman's Benevolent Association (of Pilots)," to insure the lives of its members, and for that purpose to ascertain which Company grants the most liberal terms, having in its policy the fewest restrictions, and we were instructed above all, to treat only with a Company which would allow its policy holders to travel or reside in all parts of the United States, find that a policy issued by your Company meets our views entirely, doing away, as it does, with those unjust restrictions and conditions with which other Companies load their policies. Another very important feature in the policies issued by the "Atlas Mutual Life," is the Non-forfeiting clause, by which the assured members cannot lose any portion of their payments. We have therefore concluded to accept your proposition, on the part of the Association, to insure the lives of all its members and those who may become members hereafter, in your Company, being, we are convinced, the most advantageous of any other institution in a similar business in this city.

We are, dear sir, with much respect,
Your obedient servants,
GEO. W. ROBERDS,
[Signed.] ANDREW R. HARRIS, Committee.
JOHN C. LANE.
Gen. W. S. WALKER,
General Agent,
june16—d1w Atlanta, Ga.

Keep Your Money at Home,
BY INSURING IN THE
SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
A PURELY SOUTHERN INSTITUTION.
The only Company Controlling and Investing its Funds in the State of Georgia.
PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
ATLANTA, GA.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Capital Stock $200,000.

INSURES LIVES, and promptly adjusts losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy holders and pay all losses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ATLANTA, GA:
John B. Gordon, B. J. Smith,
A. Austell, J. F. Alexander,
B. C. Yancey, A. H. Colquit,
Wade Hampton, J. H. Callaway,
Ben. H. Hill, J. M. Johnson,
E. W. Holland,

OFFICERS:
JOHN B. GORDON .... President
BEN. H. HILL, A. H. COLQUIT, ... Vice Presidents
A. AUSTELL, E. W. HOLLAND, ... Fianance Committee
W. C. MORRIS .... Secretary

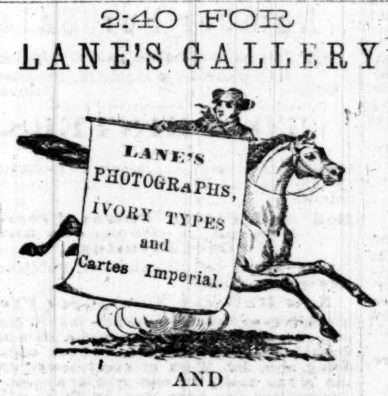
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MEMPHIS, TENN:
R. C. Brinkley, President Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.
Sam. Tate, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
F. M. White, President Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.
Amos Woodruff, President Memphis and Ohio Railroad.
F. S. Davis, President 1st Nat. Bank, Memphis.
C. P. Norris, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank, Memphis.
N. B. Forrest, Memphis.
T. A. Nelson, Cotton Factor, Memphis.
Hugh Torrence, Cotton Factor, Memphis.
J. Weller, Contractor, Memphis.
W. A. Gwyn, Cotton Factor, Memphis.
S. H. DeBevoise, Planter, Memphis.
L. Howes, Cotton Factor, Memphis.
C. W. Frazer, Attorney at Law, Memphis.
C. C. Spencer, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Louisville, Ky.

OFFICERS:
F. M. WHITE .... Acting President
R. C. BRINKLEY, SAM. TATE, ... Vice Presidents
F. S. DAVIS .... Treasurer
BEN. MAY .... Secretary
Gen. N. B. FORREST, Gen'l Traveling Agent.
Liberal inducements extended to experienced Agents.
☞ Office—Ball's Building, Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter streets.
june 16—dtf

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,
GROCERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Mitchell street, near Whitehall,
ATLANTA .... GEORGIA.
IN STORE:
20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,
Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.
2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

2:40 FOR
LANE'S GALLERY



AND
TEMPLE OF ART,
ALABAMA .... STREET.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURES THE world ever saw can be taken at this Gallery. Go at once! je16-d1w

THE SAVANNAH NEWS & HERALD.
Daily and Tri-weekly.
IS THE
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Having the largest circulation, it is
THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Its Geneaal News, commercial, marine and local departments are carefully edited, and no pains are spared in procuring the latest intelligence from all quarters, but always from reliable sources.

The News and Herald Staff includes Col. W. T. Thompson, (well known as the author of "Major Jones' Courtship) long editor of the Morning News; Dr. J. Jones, former editor and proprietor of the Tallahassee Floridian and Journal, and several other exsperienced editors.

Advertisements inserted as per published rates.

The Savannah Prices Current issued every Friday morning, contains a full review of the local market, carefully revised quotations, and a synopsis of the latest shipments and commercial intelligence.

Terms—In Advance:
Daily, $1.00 per month, $10.00 per year; Tri-Weekly $1.75 per quarter, $6.00 per year; Weekly $3.00 per year. Prices Current 10 cents per single copy, $4.50 per hundred.
Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.
MASON & ESTILL, Proprietors.
june 16 111 Bay street, Savannah, Ga.

C. A. KING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
PRORIETOR
CITY DRUG STORE,
RECEIVES constantly fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES, bought for cash, can offer good inducements to the trade for cash.
Prescription Department
Complete, Chemicals Pure and manufactured, many of them, in his own Labratory, by the efficient PHARMACEUTIST,
Mr. J. T. JENKINS.
He is prepared to manufacture ANY PREPARATIONS which may be desired by the Medical Faculty. Fluid Extracts constantly on hand, manufactured strictly according to the United States Pharmacopea, by new and complete CHEMICAL APPARATUS, and for sale at New York prices.
PATRONIZE HOME ENTERPRISE.
june16-d6m

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.
J. H. ANDERSON & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GENERAL PRODUCE
AND
Commission Merchants,
THIRD STREET,
Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse
MACON GA.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
24 HHDS CLEAR SIDES,
32 Hhds Clear Ribbed Sides,
16 Hhds Shoulders,
4 Car Loads Corn,
3 Car Loads Meal, (fresh ground.)
2 Car Loads Flour, (bbls and sacks.)
200 Bushels Cow Peas,
10 Bales Yarns Assorted,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Molasses,
Soda,
Sheetings,
Stripes,
Fish,
Salt, Virginia,
And many other articles,
Which they offer very low for CASH.
june16-d6m

CAPITOL DRUG STORE.

L. H. Bradfield,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
AND DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE-stuffs. Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of everything usually found in a first class Drug Store.
Also, sole Agent for Dr. O. S. Prophitt's celebrated Family Medicines, to-wit:
PROPHITT'S LIVER MEDICINE,
PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT,
PROPHITT'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.
The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derrangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Billious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver, which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom o the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipations, Menstrual Obstructions, &c., so common among our people. Earache, Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.
L. H. BRADFIELD,
Proprietor of Capitol Drug Store,
Sole Agent for
Prophitt's Celebrated Family Medicines,
june16—d1w Whitehall street, Atlanta.

J. W. FEARS,
PRODUCE, PROVISION
AND
COTTON BROKER,
OFFICE over J. H. ANDERSON & SON'S Store,
Third Street, - - Macon, Ga.
☞ ORDERS Promptly filled for any articles of Merchandise.
☞ SPECIAL attention given to the selection of Goods Ordered.
Cotton Orders Solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
PROVISIONS and Plantation Supplies sold for Cash or Credit on Macon, Albany and Savannah acceptances. J. W. FEARS.
june 16-3m

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.
RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.
ALBANY, GEORGIA.
june16-d6m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,
DEALERS IN
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements and Supplies,
HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,
Tools for all Trades,
Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.
WHITEHALL STREET .... ATLANTA, GA.
mar27—d1y

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,
For Young Ladies.
J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.
Rev. T. F. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.
W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.
W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.
Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.
Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.
Mrs. CAROLINE R. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.
Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance $18.00
Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance 18.00
School of Design, each branch 7.50
The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Penciling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.
The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.
It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universities?
We will see. june 1?-dtf

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
ALABAMA STREET,
Atlanta .... Georgia,
FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO,
HAVANA AND AMERICAN CIGARS,
BACON, LARD,
CORN, HAY,
FLOUR,
LIME,
GUANO,
PHOSPHATES,
&c., &c., &c.
In Store and for Sale,
LOW FOR CASH:
50 CASKS CLEAR BACON SIDES,
35 casks Shoulders,
20 casks Hams,
5 casks Dried Beef,
50 cans Lard,
50 bales Clover Hay,
1000 sacks Corn,
2 car loads Lime,
25 dozen choice Brooms,
50 tons Reid's Phosphate,
50 tons Patapsco Guano, &c., &c.
We make liberal advances on shipments of WHEAT TO NEW YORK, and would be pleased to correspond with parties on the subject, who may wish to handle Wheat during the coming season.
☞ Consignments solicited, and we promise to use every effort to please shippers on our sales.
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
june16— Commission Merchants.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!
STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.
Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.
Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.
Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.
Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.
Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.
☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.
All work guaranteed.
Thankful for past favors and begs continuance of the same.
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
June16—d3m Atlanta, Ga.

COX & HILL,
Wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.
Peachstree street,
june 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

MILLINERY!
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FANCY GOODS!
PRICES REDUCED.
HATS, BONNETS, SUNDOWNS, LACES, RIBBONS, FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS, HAIR FIXINGS, COTTON TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS, ETC.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES AT
MRS. KNOX'S
MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMING ESTABLISHMENT.
Whitehall Street, four doors from Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga. june16-d1w

F. CORRA,
Whithall Street, West Side.
A few doors below Alabama street,
ATLANTA, GA.
CONFECTIONERIES and FANCY GROCERIES, Brandies, Liquors, Cordials, Boker's Bitters, Cocktail Bitters, &c.; Imported Ale, Porter, Cheese, Syrups, Jellies, Preserves, Portable Lemonade or Sugar of Lemons, Extract of Beef, Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Plain stick and French Candy, Mustard, Vinegar, Pickles, &c.
Call and examine my stock of goods. Green Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, &c., at wholesale and retail. june16-d1w

Flour! Flour! Flour!
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
GATE CITY MILLS!
I KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand ...perior FLOUR for Family or Bakers' use, manufactured at these Mills, and will, at all times, fill orders at the LOWEST MARKET RATES for CASH.
Merchants and Dealers in Southern Georgia or Alabama will find it to their interest to send direct to C. E. GRENVILLE, Proprietor.
june16—w6w

Brilliant as Gas.
CHEAPER THAN SUN LIGHT.
PROVIDED the assertion be true that this Illumination, at the first introduction, gas than to ... so much cheaper ... not quite eclipse ... for windows. PETROLEUM Moon, Kerosene, the Sun, but it does ... completely in the shade. GREGG & CO.
At Richardson & Sanford's old stand, Whitehall street.
June16—d1w

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON,
(Late Chamberlin, Cole & Boynton,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS to their former LARGE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
Window Shades, Damasks,
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.
We call special attention to our SPLENDID STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
CORSETS, PARASOLS,
HOOP SKIRTS, TABLE LINENS,
GLOVES, TWILLINGS, &c.
Great Inducements
Offered to FAMILIES in purchasing their supplies of
Bleached and Brown Domestics, Sheetings, and
House Furnishing Goods generally.
☞ PRICES GUARANTEED AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE SOUTH. ☜
☞ Special attention given to orders.
CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets,
June16—d1m Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. JACK'S
MAMMOTH
CONFECTIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
WHITEHALL STREET,
Atlanta .... Georgia.
THE several Departments in my establishment were never in more successful operation than now. My elegantly fitted up
Ice Cream Saloon
continues the same popular resort for the *elite* of the city it has for many years past. My complete
Candy Manufactory
enables me to keep on hand for the city trade an unrivaled assortment of CANDIES, and to supply orders for the country trade. The admirable
CRACKER BAKERY,
I have in operation has grown in popularity until I find it difficult to supply the orders that daily come to me. My
BREAD BAKERY,
As heretofore, supplies all city demands. My Bread Wagon continues it daily rounds.
CAKES! CAKES!
In this Department of my business I am prepared to fill orders for Weddings, Parties, Pic-nics, or to daily supply families with all that is wanted in the way of plain or highly ornamented Cakes.
Toys and Fancy Articles.
This feature of my house has no rival in Georgia, and never can have, for it has been the business of my life, and I claim a thorough knowledge of the wants of the public.
☞ CALL AND SEE ME!
G. W. JACK,
june16--d3m Whitehall street.

W. H. SMITH. J. L. RICHMOND. THOS. F. LOWE.
SMITH, RICHMOND, & LOWE,
WHOLESALE
TOBACCONISTS,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants
ALABAMA STREET,
ATLANTA .... GEORGIA.
☞ Strict attention given to all orders for goods. Consignments solicited and sales effected judiciously. june16-d1w

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Dealer in
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,
WINDOW GLASS,
Patent Medicines, &c.
Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,
Sign of Mortar,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
June 16—d3m

Barber Shop and Bath House.
DOUGHERTY HUTCHINGS,
ALABAMA STREET,
Four doors above the United States Hotel.
Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing in the latest and most approved style.
MY BATH HOUSE
Is in complete operation, and is the only one in the city. Call and see me. june16-d1w

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 18, 1...

Fanny's First Gray Hair.

Fanny was thirty, or thereabout;
Perhaps she might not decline
To own, without a sigh, beautiful pot,
To a day over twenty-nine.
Fanny was handsome—so, at least,
Declared that favored glass
Which drank in silence that dainty feast,
Seeing her shadow pass,
Fanny was handsome—so they said,
Despairing lovers, a score,
Who kissed at the curls of her gipsy head,
But wished near kisses, and more.

Brown eyed Fanny came to me
One day, with fingers two,
Holding some object so carefully
That its value at once I knew.
Some precious pearl, some diamond rare,
On her forehead destined to blaze;
Alas! it was only a single hair,
Held up to my wondering gaze!
A single hair, and its hue, love, for
From her dark curls' glossy shine,
For its white might have gleamed like another star
In the fading dusk of mine.

"See here!" cried Fanny, "a burning shame,
That work, and worry, and toil,
And striving for wealth, and fashion, and fame,
And burning the midnight oil,
Have made me gray while only a miss,
Look! looks all lating thing!
Just look at this!—don't you see it?—this!
The untimely, hateful thing!
What will I do in a year or two,
When more of my youth has fled,
And half of my hair has the milk-white hue
Of this, just dropped from my head!"

"Fanny," I said—for a quick shut door
And a step had met my ear—
"Do you really wish to have no more
Just yet, of the white hairs, dear?"
"Of course I do," and the words were quick,
And a little spiteful, I thought,
"Then I'll tell you, girl, an easy trick,
By which the cheek may be wrought,
If you really wish to look very young,
I think you will find it best
Not to lay your head too often or long
On a gray-haired lover's breast."

Fanny was angry; she flared like fire,
"What, strauh you do not dare
To hint that the like of slivery wire
Is any one else's hair!
I'll never speak to you again!"
But she flushed such a rosy red,
And I think that she searched and searched in vain
For more snow on the gipsy head;
But before a month was gone, somehow,
The first white hair had grown
To some thousands, crowning a manly brow,
And she called the head "her own!"

The Belles of Southern Society.

The editor of a Virginia paper, the Fredericksburg Herald, discourses very sensibly upon our noble women, than whom the whole world can produce none more accomplished or fascinating. Marked distinction has been accorded them at foreign courts, while at home, in sunshine and in storm, they have no rivals:

"The late Mr. Willis, of the Home Journal, (who, whatever we may think of him in other respects, was no mean judge of the graces and amenities of life,) remarked soon after secession, that American society would lose, in the absence of Southern women, a large portion of its elegance and refinement. Mr. Willis never made a more sensible observation. There is something in the manners, the appearances, the entire bearing of our Southern women of the world, (we use the expression in its most favorable sense,) which speaks unmistakably of not only the *'sangre azzura,'* or blue blood of birth, but of what is nobler far, the truly aristocratic and royal *spirit*, the spirit of purity, sentiment and exquisite delicacy of thought and purpose.

"At the North it cannot be denied that the original stock, which might have been good enough in its way, has suffered from the grafting of foreign offshoots, so that the population shows some of the characteristics of a *mongrel race*. Now, under such conditions, the *women* of any country are sure to degenerate in a special and marked degree. Beauty of person and beauty of *morale* decays together. They become coarse in body and coarse in soul. On the other hand, the women of a comparatively homogeneous race (if that race was primarily pure,) are certain to retain all those charms which we are accustomed to term, *par excellence* feminine.

"The Southern States before the war, because of their 'peculiar' institution, preserved their original blood and pride of race untainted. Their ancestors had been chiefly English gentlemen and English gentlewomen. Norman grace and Saxon power had combined in making them what they were, and the influence of a Southern climate and Southern habits resulted in a combination of qualities which were admirable, *unique*. Our women particularly exhibited the rarest union of fastidious tastes of social pliability and art, with a virtue stern as Cornelia's, and also those domestic household accomplishments inherited from their great-great grandmothers. They could be arch, lively, piquant, flashing all over like a beautiful summer's cloud, with innocent heat lightnings of wit, while doing their *devoirs* at ball or assembly—but in the privacy of home, will softened into affection, and the arch coquette became the loving unselfish 'angel of the hearthstone.' Moreover, what housewives and house-keepers they were, (and are,) whether young, middle-aged or old!

"The Yankee who first started the idea that Southern women were habitually listless and indolent, that their days were passed in reclining upon sumptuous cushions with a half score of slave girls to fan them, and their nights in a perpetual waltz, ought to be rewarded by its countrymen with a monument built of Boston 'hard-tack,' and cemented by cod-fish, because never in the world's history has there been so unblushing and preposterous a lie, and not a few of our neighbors across the border, appreciate mendacity as a 'fine art.'

"No! in our most prosperous times, the Southern woman was as we have painted her. But what *shall* we say of her devotion and heroism, developed by the recent revolution? *'Nobless oblige'* was never so gloriously illustrated before! These delicate beings, sensative and high-toned, encountered the most revolting scenes, simply from motives of humanity. Fathers, sons, brothers, were exalted in will, encouraged in trial and supported under misfortune by them, and perhaps, the journalist who declared that *but* Northern journals *in female* rebels, the contest would have ended much sooner,' was not especially wrong after all.

"And now, that all is over, now that we suffer from almost every ill which flesh is heir to, what would become of us *men* of the South, deprived of that last stay and safeguard, the pathetic fidelity of our women? In a national sense we have, like Francis at Pavia, lost all but *honor*, yet in the sweetest security of our homes, and the 'leal devotion' of our *women*, we are blessed in a way, and to an extent of which perhaps few among our conquerors can justly boast.

A SHORT-DRESS BALL IN PARIS!—The manner in which the style of short-dresses, as now worn by our ladies, was first introduced is thus told by a Paris correspondent. The affair transpired at the chateau of the Countess Pourtales, the gayest of the French *beau monde*:

The entrance gallery was converted into a conservatory of exotic plants, and the chamberlains lined by a regiment of powdered and wearing liveries of the time of Louis XVI. Beyond these a hall of mirrors, *Maitres Chotel*, likewise halberd, were disshaled on each step of the marble staircase leading to the reception rooms.

The number of invited guests did not exceed three hundred and twelve; young ladies were rigorously excluded. Young lions were perfect bowers of flowers, plants, and each corner of every room were huge masses of ice in gilt baskets, surrounded by fire. In the house the ball was opened by the house-roses. The ball of the Duke de Mouchyne de Pourtales was that of Louis XVI's time, costume being strewn over with fresh prize gauze starred with diamond; her high and shoes of green satin adorned with a few emeralds and diamonds.

The Austrian ambassadress wore a short dress of blue silk, waters in wavy lines, to imitate the sea, and caught up with [illegible]

[illegible] in tulle of Metternich; Baroness [illegible] gray tulle and wall-flowers; the beautiful bride, Duchess de Montmorency, in white lilac and roses on point d'Alencon, [illegible] diamonds scattered along the fallen tresses of her magnificent hair. Worth, the composer of these millinery triumphs, is an autocrat before whom ambassadors and dutchesses are compelled to bend. The Duchess de Castrides received her dress at one in the morning; Madame d'Hansfeld at half past two. These fair ladies had, therefore, the advantage of arriving in fresh toilettes when their friends were already mourning over crushed roses and torn lace."

Southerners in New York.

A letter-writer from the North thus refers to some of our people:

The number of Southerners living at the North, particularly in the city of New York, seems almost fabulous. They are presiding over boarding houses in the Avenues, on the cross streets and down town. They are working banking establishments on Wall street, conducting assignments for cotton and naval stores on Pearl and Water streets and Maiden Lane, selling prints, shoes and groceries on Broadway, Courtlandt and Canal, furnishing matter for the critical and local columns of newspapers, clerking in wholesale and retail houses, and, in a word, filling every imaginable place of business, from a candy shop up to the spacious counters of the merchant prince. Judges and lawyers, who were the ornaments of the Southern bench and bar, brilliant journalists, poets and novelists, eminent statesmen and distinguished military leaders beautiful and accomplished women who were the magicians of society in Charleston, Augusta and Mobile, and even beardless boys full of the idea of forsaking a doomed country, they are all there by thousands and tens of thousands. Some idea may be formed of the immensity of that number, when it is said, that, in the election of Mayor Hoffman, the United Southern and Irish vote easily determined the political fortunes of the city. Let a visitor, on any day, take the cars on University Place on Fourth Avenue, and he will see that, not only have Southerners gone North, but they have carried their home gallantry and politeness with them. They never sit in the street cars, and permit ladies to stand up, a thing which the Yankees invariable do. Even a Northern woman can tell by intuition when she is to get a seat in a crowded car, by her knowledge of the difference between the cold, unimpassioned, calculating face of a Yankee merchant, and the manly, deferential bearing of a Southern gentleman. Thank God, we beat them in politeness, if they beat us in gold.

But what have all these Southerners gained by going North? Under the shadow of brown stone fronts and marble porticoes, on the picturesque paves of splendid prominades, dazzling with their gorgeous array of silks and jewels, in the cushion cars freighted with their princely cargoes of beauty, wealth and fashion, under the frescoed ceiling of magnificent hotels, flashing amid the dreamy splendors of a thousand lights, everywhere, by chancel, curb and pave and rail, we asked ourself that question, what have they gained? They ran away from negro supremacy and the plantation of poverty, and what have they got in exchange? The supremacy of a cold, heartless, dissipated, vulgar social system, and the terrors of a poverty, such as the South never knew, which takes more women and children by the brain and heart, without warning or pity, and presses and crushes them until they are glad to die. There are hundreds of fair-browed Southern boys among the Yankees to-day, who do not know where they will get a slice of bread for their dinner. No. let our men stand by their imperiled homesteads; or, if they are burnt, let them stand by the ruins, until the angel of God's mercy shall have come to us again. We solemnly protest against our young men leaving the places where they were cradled for the pitiless hearthstones of strangers. If we must, let us follow the old Athenian plan, and carry our women and children to the Island of Salamis and to the ships, but let us hold every square inch of our native soil.

THE FEMALE HAIR—WHAT IT SHOULD BE, AND TO MAKE IT SO.—Harper's Monthly for June contains the following:

"A woman's hair, to be beautiful, must be long and abounding, gently undulating, fine of texture, and of a brilliant surface. As for color, that depends upon taste, or shall we say fashion? The *blonde dore* or golden yellow hair of the Empress Eugenie has brought the light colors into great vogue, and exalted the onee despised red heads high above the crowd.

The condition of the hair depends much upon the state of the general health. An improper diet and all causes which deteriorate the latter injure the former. Excess of every kind, both mental and bodily, is sure to produce premature grayness or baldness. Rakes, it is said, find it impossible to keep the hair upon their heads.—The habit of wearing night-caps, and the hat, or any other covering on the head in the house, is fatal. The neglect of the hair by people otherwise careful of their persons, is a frequent cause of injury. A coarse comb should be constantly used, but a fine one seldom, and the hairs separated over and over again, so that they be exposed to the air. The brush should have bristles long and stiff enough to cleanse thoroughly the scalp and stimulate the bulbs at the root of each hair.

TWISTING THE HAIR.

Too much interference, on the other hand, does more than even total neglect.—There are some women, and particularly those naturally endowed with the most beautiful hair, who carry its care to an excess. They are in the habit of squeezing, twisting and otherwise tormenting it to such an extent that the skin of the scalp is torn, the hairs broken, and even the bulbs, upon which their growth depends, are permanently injured. The fine comb is generally too much used, particularly where the hair is parted. Here, in consequence, and at the back of the neck, where the hair is so tightly drawn up, the first bald spots show themselves.

USE OF THE COMB.

Pomatums and artificial applications of all kinds are not required by those whose hair is in a state of perfect health. A comb and brush are all that are necessary, and nothing else should be used by such. Occasionally, however, the hair becomes unusually dry, loses its brilliancy and suppleness, breaks or splits at the slightest touch, and easily entangles. Pomatums are now useful, and the best is this simple one: Ox marrow, one ounce; oil of bitter almonds, two and a half drachms; mix.—With this disposition of the hair to split and break, it is better to get it cut until it continues to improve."

HON. BENJ. F. BUTLER.—*How he Tried to Steal a Thousand Dollar Bill.*—This statement was made public in Washington by one of the witnesses in the Woolley case:

Butler—What became of the money Woolley left in your hands?

Witness—I have it in my pocket.

Butler—Produce it and the papers contained in the envelope.

Witness—Here is the money, but the papers you can't have.

Butler received the package of money and directed witness to leave the room, which he declined to do, saying he was responsible for the money, and was not willing to leave it in Butler's hands. Butler threatened to arrest him, but witness denied his right to do so. At last Butler proceeded to count the money and said, I [illegible] there $16,100.

Witness—I'll swear I handed you $17,100.

Butler—Then you had better count it yourself.

Witness—If you will raise that newspaper I think you will find a thousand dollar bill under it.

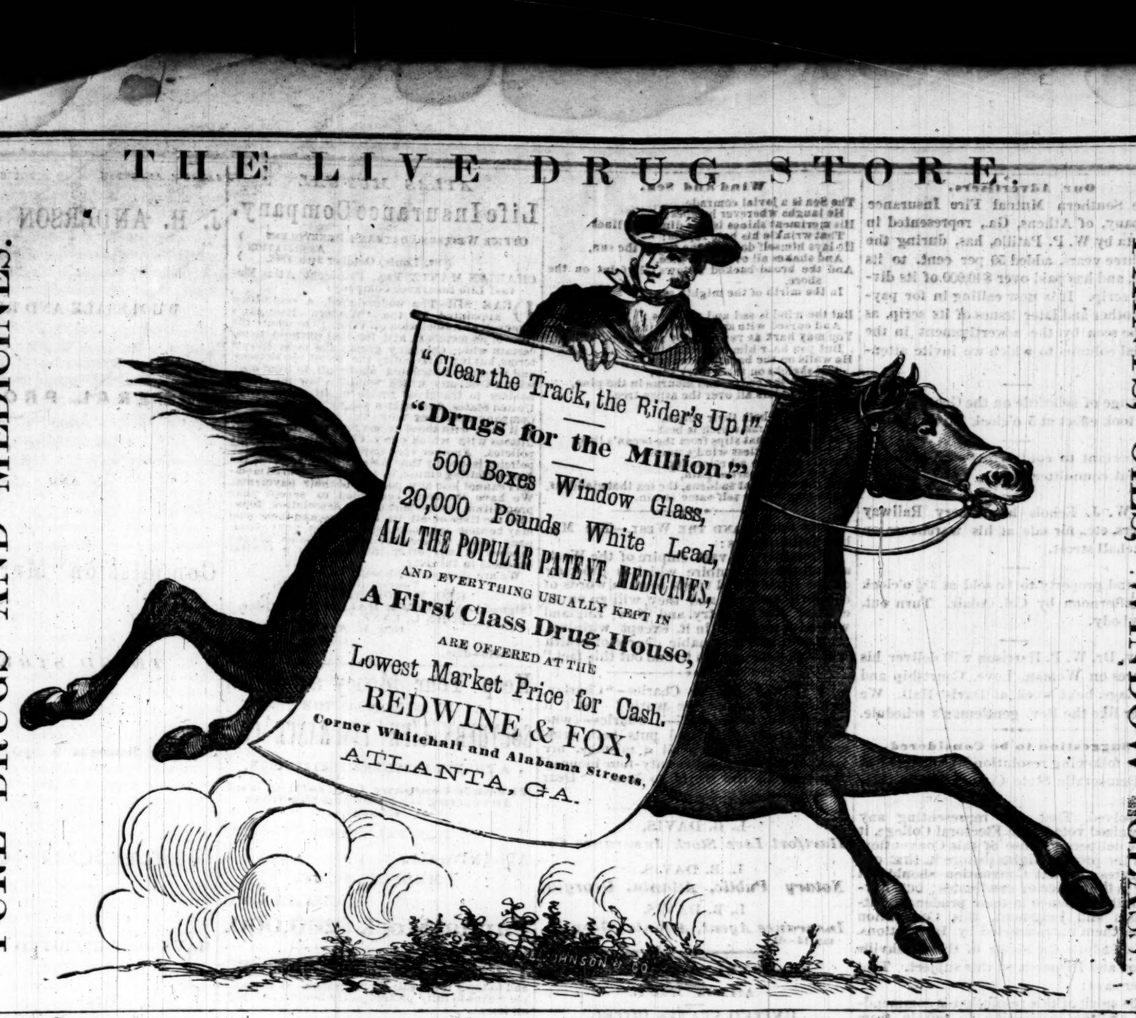
Manager Logan now took up the first time [illegible] and remarked:

Butler—Yes, I see a corner to one note [illegible]

Witness—I did not see it.

THE LIVE DRUG STORE.

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS.

THERE IS

NO STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HEMlock and Oak Sole Leather, Harness and Bridle Leather, Lace Leather for Belting, Linings, Bindings and Toppings, Lasts and Shoemakers' Tools of every kind, nearer than the great Northern cities which equals in size, quality and price that of the undersigned.

NOTHING

commonly used in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes usually sold by the merchants of Georgia is omitted from his inventory, and no pains are spared to KEEP this the most attractive place for merchants to buy and all who would

LIKE

to save the expense of going North, will do well to try him, remembering that he buys and sells for CASH ONLY, and gives his whole attention to buying

LEATHER

or what is manufactured from it, and that new goods are received every week in the year.

T. T. BANKS,
may28—3m Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

GEORGIA, MONROE COUNTY.

WHEREAS, A. G. Smith, administrator on the estate of Green P. Smith, deceased, having made application to me for letters of dismission from the administration of said estate:

These are, therefore, to give notice to all concerned, kindred and creditors, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if anythey can, why said letters should not be granted the applicant.

Given under my hand and official signature, th s the 3. February, 1868.

O. MORSE, Ordinary.
feb5—w6m Printer's fee $4.50

GEORGIA, HARALSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Zebulon P. Duke, administrator on the estate of John Duke, late of said county, deceased, having made app cation to me for letters of dismission from said deceased's estate:

These are, therefore, to give notice to all concerned, kindred and creditors to appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and file their objection, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted the applicant.

Given under my hand and official signature, this January 8, 1868.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, Ordinary.
jan18—w6m Printer's fee $4.50

GEORGIA, FAYETTE COUNTY.

WHEREAS, R. M. Everett, administrator on the estate of Noah Smith, deceased, represents to the Court that he has fully administered the said Noah Smith's estate, and prays for letters of dismission:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they have, why said letters of dismission should not be granted.

Given under my hand and official signature this December the 18th, 1867.

EDWARD CONNOR, Ordinary.
dec20—w6m Printer's fee $4.50

GEORGIA, GORDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, W. S. Johnson applies to me for letters of administration de bonis non upon the estate of A. B. Echols, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and require all persons concerned to be and appear at my office, within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted the applicant.

Given under my hand and official signature, this 1st day of June, 1868.

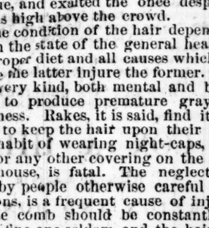
D. W. NEEL, Ordinary.
june3—w30d Printer's fee $3

GEORGIA, DEKALB COUNTY.

TWO MONTHS after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of DeKalb county, Georgia, at the first regular term after the expiration of two months from this notice, for leave to sell the real estate of William H. C. Cowan, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. April 8. 1868.

J. J. COWAN, Administrator.
apr9—w2m* Printer's fee $5

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,
Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES,
Of all descriptions,
No. 4 Liberty street.....New York.



SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS; also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Cross-Cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Butchers' Bow Saws; also, Turning and Felloe Webs.

We also continue the manufacture of our well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best English.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates and figures.

aug31—d1y

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns,
For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
apr10— Atlanta, Ga.

DO YOU WANT THE
Cheapest, Safest and best Lights

FOR YOUR DINING ROOM? Then get a handsome Globe Lamp and use the PETRO OIL with the Comet or any other of the late improved burners. GREGG & CO., keep a good supply on hand at E. E. Rawson's, Whitehall treet.

june16—d1w

HERRING & LEYDEN.
CLOTHING HOUSE,

Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the
Custom and Ready Made Departments of
Men's, Boy's and Children's
CLOTHING.
STAR SHIRTS!

With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market

HERRING & LEYDEN,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga

ROCK ISLAND
Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to Wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.

HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTICS
At Wholesale Only.

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.

For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.
mar20—¶

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,

NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,
At New York Prices.

Turning and Scroll Sawing

DONE TO ORDER.

Lumber Dressed,

AND

TONGUED AND GROOVED,

AND

Lumber For Sale.

Particular attention paid to shipping.

LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.
feb17—c Atlanta, Ga

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers manufacture TYPE REVOLVING Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines.

Bed and Platen Power Press, for Newspaper, Book, Job and Card Printing.

They would call attention of Publishers of Newspapers to their

New Railway Newspaper Press,

which is especially designed to supply Newspapers of moderate circulation with a plain but serviceable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also, Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man at a speed of 800 impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1,000 or 1,200 per hour, without noise or jar.

The press occupies a space of 9x5 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight boxed, 5,600 lbs. Their

Single Large Cylinder Hand-Printing Machine, or Country Press,

is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out-of-town office.

It is designed to run by hand at a speed of 800 per hour.

Each Machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost every article required for Letterpress, Lithographic or Copper-plate Printing, Book-Binding, Electrotyping, and Stereotyping, and furnish outfits complete for each.

We would call attention to our Patent Sectional Stereotype Blocks, Mechanical Quoins, Patent Lined Galleys, New Compositors' Stands, Cabinets of new designs and all sizes, Standing Galleys, Patent Pocket Bodkins, Printers' Knives, &c.

Blanketing and Type of our own importation and made expressly for our Newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

Estimates in Detail Furnished.

A new CATALOGUE, containing cuts and descriptions of many new Machines, not before shown in their book, with directions for putting up working, &c., and other useful information, is just completed, and can be had on application.

R. HOE & CO.,
New York, and Boston, Mass.

Publishers of Newspapers are at liberty to insert this advertisement, displayed as above, three times in their weekly paper, *with this note, but not without*, any time previous to January, 1869, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture *for four times the amount of their bill*, which will be allowed in settlement of ours, on receipt of a copy of their paper containing the advertisement.

may30-w3t

English, French and Musical
SEMINARY,
OF ATLANTA.
PRINCIPAL,
MRS. GEORGE BATTEY.
Department of Mathematics,
MISS S. E. PRATHER.
Instrumental and Vocal Music,
MRS. J. S. PRATHER.
Drawing, Painting and Designing,
MRS. C. E. GOODMAN.
Primary Department,
MISS E. WALKER.

TERMS: $3, $4 and $5 per month, according to the pupil's advancement, payable in advance.
may 16—dtf.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.15 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.20 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4. A. M., conecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.48 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 7.15 A. M., Kingston 8.27 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.30 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

JOHN B. PECK,
may11—d Master of Transportation.

Important Notice
TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
ATLANTA, GA., March 24, 1868.

ON and after April 1st, 1868, the Rates of Freight on Coal will be reduced to One and a Half Cents per mile per ton of 2,000 pounds.

This Rate to continue in force until October 1st, after which the present rate of Two Cents per ton will be resumed.

By order of the Superintendent.

JOHN B. PECK,
mar28—d1y Master Transportation.

FAINS & PARROTT,
Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS.
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,

J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS,

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA,

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—Cheap,
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Macoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
300 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Allspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
apr10— Peachtree street.

ATTENTION, GEORGIANS!
Cheapest House in Town.

ALL who want to SAVE MONEY before buying your GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, go to

BOYD, WILLS & CO.,
Corner Whitehall and Mitchell streets,
ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA.
apr14—d3m

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. H. WEBSTER,
june4—d3m General Ticket Agent.

1868
Summer Arrangement.

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE
TO THE NORTH AND EAS
—VIA—
LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI
—OR—
INDIANAPOLIS

Passengers by this Route have choice of
Twenty-five Different Routes, to
NEW YORK,
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA
Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,
After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

ASK FOR TICKETS
VIA LOUISVILLE.

Tickets by this Route for sale at
General Ticket Office, Atlanta.
JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation,
may5—d3m W. & A. R. R.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE
BETWEEN
Atlanta and New York,
Philadelphia, Washington,
AND OTHER
EASTERN CITIES,
VIA
Western and Atlantic,
—AND—
Virginia & Tennessee Railways.
ALL RAIL ROUTE!

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

THROUGH TICKETS
GOOD UNTIL USED,
—AND—
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation,
may5—d3m W. & A. R. R.

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS.

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next do to the United States Hotel. apr1—d1y

POSTPONED JULY SHERIFF SALE OF GORDON COUNTY.

Will be sold, before the Court House in the town of Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Lot of land No. 88 in the 6th district and 3d section of Gordon county, as the property of [illegible] Thompson to satisfy one Superior Court fi. fa. in favor of James Hendrix. Levied on to satisfy chase money and controlled by J. H. thur vs. G. T. Thompson and D. G. King, ty. Property pointed out by claimant.

JOHN GRESHAM, Sh

Also, at the same time and place will be fifteen hundred bushels of corn, more or Levied on as the property of M. N. Dyer to one Superior Court fi. fa. in favor of Hogan vs. Fields, Keith & Co. Property out by plaintiff in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place will be of land, number not known, in the 7th district and 3d section of Gordon county, the same the lot on which defendant now resides. on as the property of defendant to satisfy cou ty Court fi. fa. in favor of James Milner vs. Cox. Property levied on returned to me bailiff.

Also, at the same time and place will be of land No. 17, in the 33th district and 3d of Gordon county, as the property of Floyd are to satisfy his State and County tax. by John Milner, Agent for Floyd Stewart. above property was levied on and returned by a Constable.

Also, at the same time and place will be lot of land No. 29 in the 35th district and 3d tion of Gordon county, as the property of T. Neal, to satisfy his State and County tax. above fi. fa. was levied on and returned to me Constable.

Also, at the same time and place will be of land No. 130 in the 14th dist., and 3d Gordon county, as the property of M. Dickson to satisfy his State and County Tax. The fi. fa. was levied and returned to me by a Constable.

Also, at the same time and place will be of land No. 53, in the 7th district and 3d Gordon county, as the property of Alexander Murry, to satisfy his State and County tax for year 1867. The above levy was made and returned to me by a bailiff. This June 6, 1868.

JOHN GRESHAM,
june9—wtds Printer's fee $2.50 per

DEKALB SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Part of land lot thirty-four (34) in the 18th district of DeKalb county, containing seventy-five acres, more or less, lying on Snap Finger creek, also seventy-four (74½) and one-half acres, more or less, of lot No. thirty-one, in said 18th district, lying north of South Ocmulgee river; also three (3) acres, more or less, of lot of land No. thirty-two (32) in said 15th district, all of said land lying in a body, and making one hundred acres, more or less, and being the premises whereon Lewis Partridge now lives. Said land levied on as the property of Lewis Partridge, by Thomas W. Whaley, Constable, by virtue of five Justice Court fi. fas. from the Justice's Court of the 437th District, G. M., of DeKalb county, in favor of Brice Wood to satisfy the purchase money for said land.

Said property returned to me by said Constable.

JAMES O. POWELL.
june9—wtds Printer's fee $2.50.

DEKALB SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One lot of land, containing 202½ acres, more or less, in 16th district, formerly Henry, now DeKalb county, to satisfy four attachment fi. fas. issued from the Justice Court held in and for the 1209 G. M., Newton county, Georgia; White & Wood and others vs. T. B. Thrasher. Levy made and returned to me by Thomas Whaley, J. C. This the 5th, 1868.

J. W. McCURDY, Deputy Sheriff
June9—wtds Printer's fee $2.50

DEKALB MORTGE SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in Decatur, in DeKalb county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One steam saw mill and fixtures, now or late, and of James Millicans, two miles from Stone Mountain, in DeKalb county, Georgia, to satisfy a mortage fi. fa. issued from the Fulton Superior Court, April Term, 1868, Larendon & Bro. for the use of J. W. Duncan vs. Holmes Sells. This the 20th day of April, 1868.

JOHN W. McCURDY, Deputy Sheriff
may2—wtds Printer's fee $5

NOTICE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal of sale the following property, to-wit:

An estray Mule. Posted by John W. Tuggle of the 633d District, G. M., of said county. This the 1st day of May, 1868.

JOHN W. McCURDY, Deputy Sheriff
may2—wtds Printer's fee $1.50

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable Court of Ordinary of Forsyth county, Georgia, I will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder, before the Court House door in the town of Cumming, on the first Tuesday in July next, between the usual hours of sale, all the land belonging to the estate of Joseph L. Fincher, deceased, consisting seventy five acres, more or less, lying six miles Southeast of Cumming, Ga. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash. This 5th day of May, 1868.

JOHN W. FINCHER, Sr., Administrator.
june1—wtds Printer's fee $5.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Gordon county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Calhoun, on the first Tuesday in July next, between the legal hours of sale, North half of lot of land No. 1 24th district, 3d section. Sold as the property of Mary Mann, deceased. Terms part cash, balance on time. This May 25, 1868.

WESLEY HUGHES, Administrator.
may27—wts Printer's fee $5

GEORGIA, GORDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Joe McConnell applies to me for letters of administration de bonis non upon the estate of W. B. Hewitt, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and require all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to show cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted the applicant.

Given under my hand and official signature this June 1st, 1868.

D. W. NEEL, Ordinary.
June3—w30d Printer's fee $3

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Joseph Willis, administrator of the estate of Joseph Wallace, deceased, represents in his petition duly filed that he has fully discharged his said trust and is entitled to a dismission:

This is, therefore, to cite and admonish all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any exist with the time allowed by law, why letters of dismission should not be granted the applicant.

Witness the Hon. Daniel Pittman, Ordinary, and for said county, this 31st Jan. 1868.

JNO. T. COOPER, Deputy Clerk.
jan24—w6m Printer's fee $4.50

GEORGIA, GORDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Mary Cameron, administratrix de bonis non on the estate of Alexander Cameron, late of said county, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said administration:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office within the time allowed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why letters should not be granted the applicant.

Given under my hand and official signature this December 20th, 1867.

D. W. NEEL, Ordinary.
dec21—w6m Printer's fee $4.50

GEORGIA, MONROE COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Robt. G